The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamships Saxonia and America.

Subsidence of the Financial Panic in England.

The Excitement Giving Way to a Feeling of Security.

THE GERMAN COMPLICATIONS.

Continued Preparations for Hostilities.

Departure of the Prussian Minister from Vienna.

Garibaldi to Take Command of the Italian Volunteers.

The steamships *Saxonia* and *America*, with advices to the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Marmion*, from New-Orleans, and the *Delaware*, from Philadelphia, both arrived at Liverpool May 13.

The *Laincier*, from New-York, arrived at Gravesend May 13.

The wreck of a schooner, with foremast standing, mainmast lying alongside, most of bulwarks gone, and water-logged and with "New-York" in white letters on her stern, was passed April 17, in lat. 32° N., lon. 45° W., by the *Nanhanta*, arrived at Liverpool.

A dispatch dated at Liverpool, May 13, reports that the number of deaths from cholera is increasing. Dr. ROSS, of the *Helvetia*, has died. Three more emigrants belonging to the *Jesse Munn* have died—two on board the ship, and one at the Birkenhead depot.

The disease has appeared at the new depot at Bankhall, and five patients have been removed to the workhouse.

A dispatch dated Paris, May 14, says: The *Union de l'Ouest* has received a warning for an article dated May 11, which is accused of "distorting and calumniating the intentions of Government, which it represents as provoking to war, whereas in fact it is at this very moment redoubling its efforts to assure the peace of Europe."

The *Courrier du Dimanche* has also received a warning (the second) for an article by M. PREVOST PARADOL of last Sunday, which distorts the nature of our political institutions, by representing that they are not based on liberty.

The warnings do not calm the public suspicion that mischief is brewing.

A Barcelona dispatch of May 14 says: There is a great run on the banks of this city for the exchange of notes and withdrawal of deposits. Some suspensions have already taken place, and others are expected to follow.

Advices received at St. Petersburgh announce that the Emir of Bokhara, having failed in his engagement, and attacked a Russian detachment which had commenced a retrograde movement on the faith of his promise, Gen. ROMANOVSKY attacked a numerous body of Bokhara cavalry, defeating and pursuing them twenty versts, and capturing 14,000 sheep.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Speech Day in the House of Representatives—Bunkum American Oratory.

Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 21.

All through the session of Congress there are certain days set apart in the House of Representatives for the convenience of members who wish to make known their views on public affairs. They are called "speech days," and at the beginning of the session every member who intends to address the House has his name entered upon a list which is afterwards kept by the Speaker. This list is constantly lengthening, for one day will only get rid of perhaps half-a-dozen names, while in the course of a week twenty new ones will be added; so that, at the present moment, there is hardly any hope for the members who stand last on the roll. The names are called by the Speaker in the order in which they are entered, and it often happens that a gentleman is required to deliver an essay which he prepared four months before, and which has little or no bearing upon any question of the hour. The wisest thing to do with a speech thus "out of fashion" would be to put it behind the fire; but there are few men gifted with a taste for speaking who can bring themselves to perform this act of self-sacrifice. They read their effusions, therefore, with a fine disregard of time or reason, even if they have to preface them (as Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS did one of his the other day) with the statement that his remarks did not have any strict application to the present state of affairs, but the speech was prepared some time ago, and he "could not afford to lose it." Every Saturday is the regular time appointed for these flights of oratory, but there are other occasional opportunities upon which both branches of Congress may indulge in a great field day. A Senator dies, and his brethren meet together and pay affecting tributes to his memory; or a member of the House is to be expelled because he does not belong to the Radical Party, and that presents a suitable opening for proving out of JEFFERSON, MADISON, and the *Federalist* what are the real principles of the Constitution. An adjourned debate, also, gives numerous chances to the orators of Congress, but these are not properly called "speech days," for there is generally some business transacted before the flood-gates of eloquence are opened. On a regular "speech day" there is nothing to interrupt the flow of wit and wisdom with which members amuse and instruct each other, and the outer world also, for whose advantage every word they utter is carefully printed.

On these interesting Saturdays, the House meets, as usual, at 12 o'clock, and when the Speaker takes the chair, and the eagle on the top of a rod has been placed by his side, the Chaplain offers a prayer. This ceremony is very often in itself a striking and remarkable one. The excellent Chaplain (who is of the Methodist persuasion) belongs, like everybody about Congress in these times, to the Radicals, and prays for them, and against their sinful and cruel adversaries, very earnestly every day. Blessings are entreated for the just, who are striving to "elevate" the negro, and grace for the unrighteous who are in haste for reconstruction. The morning after the passing of the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate the worthy Chaplain returned thanks for that "the hearts of certain Senators had been so turned as that another victory was won for freedom, and the attempts of tyranny (alluding to the President and his veto) had been frustrated." Praying at the President in this manner is now very common in the House, but sometimes the chaplain takes a higher range, and startles his hearers by some such passage as this, which he delivered in a prayer a few weeks ago: "O Lord, Thou hast governed the world six thousand years, and we believe Thou hast governed it well." Thus the approbation of Congress was given to the government of the universe in a way that must have been very soothing to the pride of all true American citizens. This extemporary prayer concluded, the Speaker looks to his list, finds where the last name was checked off, and calls the next in order. From this time till 4 or 5 o'clock the visitor may enjoy the speeches without interruption.

It is found, however, that as information as to the true nature of the Saturday's entertainment has reached the public mind it has made them very shy of the Capitol. Visitors no longer go to the House on these occasions, and the galleries are almost empty. A few negroes may loiter about listening to all that is said in praiseworthy, but misdirect pursuit of knowledge, and the ladies' galleries will probably be adorned by the wives or daughters of the members who are to be the orators of the day. The floor of the House has a deserted and sombre appearance; oftentimes there are scarcely a couple of score members in the House, who are swallowed up in that large chamber, and they all amuse themselves by reading the newspapers or writing letters. The Speaker writes his letters also, merely pausing to look at what time a speaker begins, and to knock with his hammer when the prescribed hour is up. The members understand thoroughly that they are not to look for the attention of the House, but to have their speeches printed in the *Globe*, so that they can send them to their constituents, and with that arrangement they are perfectly satisfied. Nine-tenths of the essays are read from manuscripts; they are nominally upon the "President's Annual Message," but they discuss everything except that document, and are mainly repetitions of what has been said hundreds of times before in this very session. Even on regular business days, when an able speaker is addressing the House, there is very seldom any applause, unless under pressure of great excitement. The cry of "Hear, hear," has not yet been borrowed from Parliament; and on the speech days, as no one listens to the orations, there are neither signs of approval or disapproval ever shown. In fact, there is no more dull or dreary way of spending an afternoon even in Washington (which presents extraordinary facilities in that direction to the stranger) than to sit through the meeting of the House. The speakers cannot help being chilled by the indifference of their audience. In vain they look round for even one attentive listener, or try to break the spell which holds members to their papers and their desks. The visitor will have reason to be proud of his patience and endurance if he does not fall asleep, and from such a slumber he is sure to be aroused by a "sentiment," such as the following, roared forth in stentorian tones. To Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, belongs the quotation:

"The traitor's voice is hushed, and must be silent forever; the green grass which grows upon the patriot's grave, the flowers which bloom around their resting-places shall wave, in the triumph of freedom, and the whirlwind and the thunder-cloud, as they sweep past their tombs, reecho with tones that will shake the world."

Or, in language less poetic and affecting, the wandering attention may be arrested by an animated piece of declamation like that with which Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana, recently favored the House:

"What name but anarchy, rampant and flagrant anarchy, over which the fallen spirits and incarnate devils might hold a jubilee, would you give to such a state of affairs as this? A little hell in the family all the time! Oh, what a glorious Government that would be! Freedom's soil beneath our feet! And freedom's banner streaming o'er us! The home of the free and the hope of the brave!"

The common run of members are proud of such outbursts as this; they print them in the *Globe*, after careful revision, and then have the whole speech got up in the form of a pamphlet and sent to their constituents. There is nothing in the earth or above it which a frequenter of Congress will not hear "claimed" for the United States—all Powers have conspired to make the nation free and powerful. A few Saturdays ago I heard Mr. HOGAN speak as follows (the quotation being made from the *Globe*, to prevent mistakes):

"The Constitution of our country was formed upon the model which the great Architect of the universe established when He formed this planetary system of ours."

The danger of pushing this comparison too far had probably occurred to Mr. HOGAN's mind, for he left it to his hearers to work out the analogy. Another gentleman—Mr. BENJAMIN—recently took the entire parable of the Prodigal Son, paraphrased it, and formed from it, as he said, a plan of reconstructing the Union. A more extraordinary use of Scripture was, perhaps, never made in an assembly representing an intelligent people, as one or two extracts will show. They are taken from the official reports, revised by Mr. BENJAMIN himself:

"'A certain man had two sons, and the younger said to his father, "Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me." And he divided unto them his living.' This, I infer, means, 'I want to secede. I am deprived of my rights here; therefore I prefer to set up for myself and be let alone.' His father, rather more Christianlike than Uncle Samuel, finally consented, 'And not many days thereafter the younger son gathered all together and took his journey into a far country' Dixie, probably—'and there wasted his substance with riotous living.' It is not stated that he stole anything when about to leave, nor that he attempted to take the life of his benefactor. Unlike our erring brothers, he did not seize on his father's strong box, *à la* New-Orleans and Charleston, nor clandestinely purloin his weapons of defence, *à la* FLOYD. But the world has grown wiser since then. 'And when he had spent all there arose a mighty famine in that land, and he began to be in want.' How completely this plank in the platform fits, proving conclusively its architect to be a master workman! 'And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat, and no man gave unto him.' The blockade was effective, you observe. He finally—probably after about four years' absence—came to himself and returned to his father, who still had 'bread enough and to spare.' As he met the old gentleman he exclaimed in the anguish of his soul, evincing a spirit of real and sincere penitence; 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son, make me as one of thy hired servants.'"

There was a great deal more of the same kind, and the speaker concluded by saying: "Here, gentlemen, is a plan of reconstruction ordained of God and transmitted to us from Heaven." Similar in tone and spirit was a remark made last Saturday, by Mr. GARFIELD, in making a speech on the death of President LINCOLN. He said that the American people stood "so near the vail which separates mortals from the immortals," at the time the late President was murdered, that "the whispers of God were heard by the children of men," and he concluded by quoting a parody of "JOHN BROWN," ending with, "For God is marching on." Of course, there are many members of the House who would be very much ashamed to deal with sacred names or themes in this spirit, and who disdain to use the common claptrap of the stump. But it if not for such members that speech days are set out, and consequently the present account has no concern with them. On the other hand, it is not so unusual as it will probably one day become to hear a thorough bunkum speech on a subject which called for nothing more than a plain business-like statement. There was a proposal before the House a few weeks ago to make an appropriation toward the exhibition of American productions and manufactures next year at Paris. On that occasion Mr. (formerly General) BANKS, who had to move the resolution, pointed out to his audience the glories which were in store for the nation at the World's Fair. Prof. AGASSIZ, he said, would "electrify the world" with his scientific discoveries, and prove to it "that in a few years the sons of the noble families of every nation in Europe will be sent to the Universities of this country to complete their studies." The American people would also startle Europe by showing specimens of the clothing they wear—and it is not flattery to say that a large part of Europe would be very justly startled if faithful specimens of American hats, coats and boots were placed in the show, to say nothing of certain appendages of female attire which any one may see exhibited in the shop windows of Broadway. Then the world is to be indulged with the sight of the log cabin in which Mr. LINCOLN was born. Lest these things should fail to place America at the head of nations, a baggage-wagon which went all through the war will be sent to the Exposition, and, said Mr. BANKS, "a pair of worn-out shoes, the dress of an American soldier, the shelter-tent under which he slept, his bayonet, his musket, his knapsack, his cap, his rations, anything that belonged to him, will attract more attention and draw greater crowds of people, and hold them longer and closer than will the Crown jewels of England." This patriotic sentiment was received with great signs of favor by the House, which, no doubt, was much moved at the thought of all the effete Powers of Europe crowding round the glass case which holds these touching memorials of the war, a worn-out pair of boots and a soldier's rations, chemically preserved, let us hope. In the naval department Mr. BANKS—this is the Gen. BANKS who left so checkered a record behind him in the Shenandoah Valley—proposes to send a Monitor which will "challenge the navies of the whole world to discharge their batteries upon it," "if they will allow that Monitor to return the fire of each by a single shot." "We want," this gallant, if somewhat luckless officer went on, "to impress upon the people of Europe and Asia that if there is a chance to make friends with the Americans it is better to do it than to make us enemies," for in the latter case you must all be prepared for a war "that will carry havoc and devastation into their country as it has been carried into the country of our enemies." This stirring passage was also received with applause by the House, as even the Congressional *Globe* places upon record. Also Mr. BANKS proposes to send you FARRAGUT, GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, "that we may show the world of what stuff our army and navy are made." Beside all this it is intended to contribute specimens of the American newspapers, and these, like the soldier's rations and his old boots, will be great curiosities in their way, and ought to awaken the astonishment of the civilized world. Of course, this extravagant fustian is laughed at by sensible men in the House, as it would be anywhere else, but nevertheless any one who was present when Mr. BANKS spoke will avouch that it was applauded more, and seemed to take with the audience better than almost any speech of the session. Such harangues are so common that no one who tried to give a fair and general description of the proceeding in Congress could possibly omit to notice them.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The Policy of Louis Napoleon—Important Declarations by a Semi-Official Organ.

From the Constitutionnel, May 12.

The policy of *peace and neutrality* adopted by the Emperor's Government in the present crisis is so conformable to the dignity and the interests of France, it is so sensible and logical, that it scarcely needs any commentary and can be understood by every one. In his declaration of May 8 the Minister of State, in re-affirming this policy, and desiring to grapple with certain lamentable prejudices, energetically set forth the *reasons which bound France to the cause of peace, and the zeal with which the Imperial Government had applied itself to its maintenance.* Upon all occasions when it has had to explain itself the Government has given to Prussia as to Austria, and to Austria as to Italy, none but counsels of moderation. It has warned them against measures which, under whatever pretexts they might have been adopted, could eventually only provoke war; it has pointed out the inevitable inconveniences of extraordinary armaments; it has reminded them of the responsibilities as well as the dangers that would accrue to the Power which should commence hostilities. This pacific policy necessitated a perfect neutrality as well for the direct protection of French interests as to allow the Emperor's Government to exercise actively in all quarters, and under all favorable circumstances, the influence which its conduct in former crises, and the services it has rendered to the cause of European order has acquired for it. Neutrality, again, has permitted France to reserve for itself—a subject of great congratulation—an entire freedom of action. This attitude of the Government in presence of the existing contest in Germany, and which threatens to extend to Italy, is, therefore, perfectly explained and justified by its inclinations in favor of peace, by its duties toward the interests of France, and by its sympathies for the welfare of Europe. It has, nevertheless, pleased certain parties to attribute other motives. It has been supposed that France *has secret arrangements and concealed objects; that she has yielded to suggestions which would be flattering to her ambition.* Particular interviews are remarked and are quoted as proofs. Individual names are put forward. It is pretended to make known the projects upon which is based the action of Powers which appear to desire war. It is thus sought to charge us with responsibility for the future. Let us declare loudly these rumors, which might end by becoming injurious, *have no foundation whatever.* Everything contradicts them—good sense, facts, a policy persistently practical. *This policy has nothing concealed, and nothing to conceal.* It is carried out in open day. Thanks to Providence, France has, in the reign of NAPOLEON III., a sufficiently great position in Europe not to need to have recourse to crooked schemes. What she thinks, what she wishes, what she wills—all she declares loudly. *She has not two policies, of which the mission of one is to cover and dissimulate the other.* She has not side by side with her official words and documents other and secret correspondences and engagements. The faithful expression of the sentiments of the country, the Government of the Emperor desires to preserve peace upon conditions which will afford full satisfaction to the National honor and interests. It has no other motives and no other object. It is, then, not permissible to represent the Government of the Emperor as engaged in warlike projects which it disapproves and regrets. Such is the exact truth. All the reports which tend to excite in the public mind impressions of a contrary character *have no other bases than unreflecting suppositions or interested falsehoods.*

Different Accounts of the Emperor's Speech at Auxerre—The Interpolated Passage—Military Strength of Prussia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, May 13.

There have been different accounts of the Emperor's short speech in reply to the address of the Mayor of Auxerre on Sunday last, which, as it appeared in the *Moniteur*, made such an impression in Paris and throughout the country. The true version is this: The passage about the "detestation of the treaties" was added on his return to the Tuileries; and that about his "breathing at ease" among the working populations of the country and of the towns, and discerning in them the "true genius of France" was spoken on the spot. That these words *were occasioned by displeasure at the applause bestowed on M. Thiers' now famous speech*, was at once perceived by all who read them, and, indeed, is not denied by the Government papers. As for the Deputies, they were so conscious of the offence they had, perhaps, impulsively committed, that a decree for dissolving the Chambers would not, perhaps, have greatly surprised them. Indeed, there were a few among them who anticipated some still harsher measures. Two or three evenings ago, an officer of rank attached to the Imperial Court and an Opposition member of the Legislative Body met in a certain *salon* in Paris. The deputy, eminent for years as an orator, a politician, and a passionate lover of liberty, was a representative of the people in the time of the Republic, a member of the Chamber of Deputies under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and was one of those arrested in the mairie of the 10th arrondissement during the *coup d'état*, and lodged in the cavalry barracks in the Quai d'Orsay. The officer, then a colonel, now a general, was the same under whose care the captive deputies passed the night before being transferred to Mazas. "General," said the deputy, "I apprehend that I shall soon be in a position to seek once more your hospitality, and I hope you will not refuse it me." The other bowed, not clearly understanding what was meant, and replied that he should be happy to do what was agreeable to him. "Yes, but I hope we shall meet with better treatment this time, particularly in the mode of conveyance to Mazas, than on the 2d of December." "You don't seriously believe, M. ——, that anything of the sort is contemplated? The very suspicion is absurd." "Well, I don't know; things as unlikely, and even more unlikely, come to pass. But, seriously, if you get orders to arrest us should you hesitate to obey?" "Well, if I get orders, of course, as a soldier, I am bound to obey; but, believe me, no thought of the kind has ever entered the Emperor's head." The conversation, half jest and half earnest, dropped, but I do not affirm that the civilian was quite convinced by the assurances of his military friend.

It appears that the Emperor speaks freely with some of his military household on the present state of affairs. *He expresses his belief that war is all but inevitable.* France is neutral, of course; but it shall go hard with her if she does not reap some advantage from it—something to compensate her for her sufferings in other times. "Liberty of action" is the concluding part of M. ROUHER's programme of the policy of France, and it is probably the only part which is meant to be serious.

If anybody really entertains fears of extraordinary measures against the Legislative Chamber, these are groundless. The Emperor has no need to have recourse to them. If the Legislative Body embarrass him, he can dissolve it when he thinks proper, and would have six months clear before him to convoke another. By the 33d article of the Constitution the Senate is authorized to provide, in the meantime, for all that is requisite for carrying on the Government, and in six months a great deal may be done.

It is said that French officers who have recently examined the military resources of Prussia and the organization of her army report that there is not much chance of her success in a campaign against Austria and her German auxiliaries—in fact, that Prussia is no match for her rival. Gen. FLEURY, accompanied by two or three aides-de-camp, has gone to England. There is a good deal of curiosity about the object of his visit at this moment. A few speak of the mission having reference to a Congress; but others think that, if there really be a mission, it is for the purchase of horses for the cavalry.

A letter from Nice of the 8th instant, in the *Courrier de Marseille*, mentions that a camp of observation, to be composed of 30,000 men, and to be established in the Alpes-Maritimes, with quarters at Cannes, Antibes, Grasse, Vence, Nice, Villafranca, Monaco, and Mentone, is much spoken of. The writer adds that small detachments had arrived at Nice during several days, and set out the following morning for the Italian frontier. The barracks, which are uninhabited, are being fitted up to receive troops, and likewise the fort and arsenal of Villafranca. Monaco is capable of accommodating 1,500 troops. That was the number quartered there during the Piedmontese protectorate, previous to the annexation of Nice and Mentone. The director of the military bakery at Nice is said to be making preparations to supply troops.

The Relations of Austria and Prussia—Close of the Correspondence on the Subject of Armaments.

It may reasonably be supposed, says the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, that the subjoined dispatch has brought to a close the diplomatic correspondence between Austria and Prussia on the subject of their respective armaments:

COMMUNICATION MADE TO COUNT KAROLYI IN BERLIN, ON THE 4TH OF MAY, 1866.

"I have the honor herewith to forward to your Excellency a copy of a dispatch of the 30th of April from the Prussian Cabinet which was communicated to me by Baron VON WERTHER. According to this dispatch, the Government of His Majesty the King of Prussia thinks there is no reason why Austria should prepare to ward off an attack on her possessions in Italy. It declares that, if Austria should not think fit to place the whole Imperial army on a real peace footing, it will not be possible for Prussia to carry on the important and momentous negotiations with the Imperial Government in any other way than by maintaining an equilibrium in the warlike preparations of the two Powers. Your Excellency will understand that we, after this declaration, must consider *the negotiations for a simultaneous disarmament on the part of Prussia on the one side and of Austria on the other as at an end.* After the solemn assurances given by us in Berlin and in Frankfort, Prussia can have no reason to apprehend aggressive proceedings on our part, and Germany can have no cause to fear that we shall disturb the peace of the German Confederation. *Just as little does Austria think of attacking Italy*, although on all occasions the forcible detachment of a part of the Austrian territory has been the already pronounced programme of the Florence Government. It is our duty to provide for the defence of the monarchy, and if the Prussian Government finds in our measures against Italy a motive for upholding her own readiness for war, we can but fulfill that duty—which admits of no foreign control—without entering into a further discussion as to the priority or magnitude of the several military measures. In Berlin it cannot be unknown that we have not only to provide for the integrity of our own Empire, but also to protect the territory of the German Bund against an aggressive movement on the part of Italy, and we therefore may and must, in the interest of Germany, seriously ask of Prussia whether she thinks the demand that the frontiers of Germany shall be left unguarded compatible with the duties of a German Power. As Count VON BISMARK informs us that Prussia has summoned the Royal Saxon Government to suspend its armaments, we must express our conviction that the King of Saxony, like the Emperor, our most gracious Lord, only thinks of that defence which is imposed on him by the Federal treaties, which make the prevention of a breach of the peace a duty common to all the members of the Bund. Your Excellency will communicate the foregoing remarks to the Prussian Minister-President and consider yourself empowered to give him a copy of the present dispatch. Accept, &c.,

MENSDORFF, (M. P.)"

The Proposed Cession of Venetia.

Correspondence of the Independence Belge.

PARIS, May 12, 1866.

The earnest efforts of diplomacy to prevent an European conflagration are undeniable, especially on the part of England and Russia. They have been joined in to a certain extent by France. All these Powers manifest a warm sympathy with Italy, but none with Prussia. The cession of Venetia is suggested more or less directly, but Austria, unfortunately, is immovable upon that point, at least for the present, and persists in converting a good cause into a bad one, believing that the events of the last few days have served her interests. Austria would, under any circumstances, demand a territorial compensation were she to abandon Venetia, and mention has been made, ironically, it must be supposed, of Silesia; but it is evident that such a proposition could not be made to Prussia without placing right and justice on her side. It is not, then, the restoration to Italy of a province which belongs to it that, according to all appearances, will be the means of preventing war. This fact is much to be regretted, as it is only by such an arrangement that the peace of Europe can be assured. However, there still remain some chances of a further postponement of actual war. Those chances rest upon the obvious reflections and perhaps the hesitations of the Prussian Government, in view of the formidable, unanimous and irrevocably determined attitude of the imposing majority of States which has pronounced against Prussia, and which will certainly be increased by a part of the minority whenever the absolute necessity of a choice shall arise.

The Treaty of Vienna.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 12.

As the Treaty of Vienna may once more be made the stalking-horse of Bonapartist ambition, it may be interesting to the general reader, who is more learned in present politics than in past history, to be reminded what that famous treaty really was. In the first place, it was signed by a larger number of States than had ever before united in a settlement of European affairs, including Austria, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. Coming also immediately after the widespread shattering of old landmarks consequent upon French conquests, the rearrangement of territories amounted almost to a reconstruction. This reconstruction was based almost exclusively on dynastic considerations, the real welfare of nations and the tendencies of what are now called "nationalities" being scarcely thought of. Everywhere were nations, or fragment of nations, placed under foreign sovereignties. England's gain, indeed, was fully equaled by her loss in the new plan. She kept Malta, which was essential to her position in the Mediterranean, and where her rule was not unwelcome; for the sake of Europe generally she undertook the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, now got rid of; and to satisfy royal prejudices, she also preserved the kingdom of Hanover, now also got rid of. In Italy, Milan and Venice were given to Austria, and Sardinia was confirmed to Piedmont; while the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Placentia were recognized as sham independent sovereignties, governed by collateral branches of the Austrian Hapsburgh. Austria still further obtained possession of the Tyrol, Illyria, and Dalmatia. Prussia's gains were enormous, and, unlike many of the Austrian, were acquisitions of real power. With half of Saxony, nearly all Westphalia, Swedish Pomerania, and almost all the Lower Rhine provinces, she started afresh as a rival of Austria far more formidable than before. In the North of Europe Russia received Finland from Sweden; as a compensation for which Sweden received Norway, which was taken from Denmark; and Denmark, who was not represented at the Congress, got nothing in return. As to Poland, the three great partitioners made some fresh rectification of boundaries. The innumerable small German States which had existed before the French Revolution, and which had been what diplomatists call mediatized, or, as plain people call it, swamped, at the setting up of the Bonapartist Confederation of the Rhine—these all remained swallowed up by their powerful neighbors. Holland, having ceded her German possessions, was consoled with the Belgic Provinces and became a kingdom, and Switzerland remained much as before. In the same year, 1815, political pharisaism accomplished its masterpiece, the "Holy Alliance" between Austria, Russia and Prussia, by which they bound themselves to act for the future on Christian principles only, and immediately proceeded to enforce the absolute supremacy of Kings as the one great principle of Christianity. All Europe acquiesced in the announcement, with three notable exceptions—the Sultan, whose opinion was not asked, and England and the Pope, who both declined to have anything to do with the imposture.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Austrian Preparations for War.

A telegram from Vienna, of May 13, says: "The outbreak of war is considered imminent. Military preparations and patriotic manifestations continue. The departure of the Vienna garrison for Bohemia will commence on the 14th. The Government has determined to admit the reciprocal inviolability of private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war.

A ministerial degree prohibits the export of grain over the frontier to the Zollvereni or Switzerland, in order to prevent any shortness of supplies in the victualing of the army. Patriotic appeals are being made calling for contributions for the formation of volunteer corps.

In consequence of this manifestation Baron WERTHER is stated to have had an interview with Count MENSDORFF, in which he declared that it placed him under the necessity of leaving Vienna immediately.

It is added that the Prussian Minister will start for Berlin this evening. Marshal BENEDEK arrived at Vienna on the 13th.

Count DEGENFELD, the former Minister of War, is reported to have proceeded on a special mission to Munich.

A ministerial decree prohibits the exportation of arms over the Italian frontier, as well as to Switzerland, to the Zollverein, and by sea to the Austrian ports. The passports of travelers crossing the Schleswig frontier will again require the Austrian visa. In order to prevent the disappearance of small silver money from circulation, arrangements are being made to circulate the copper and silver coinage held by the collectors of the public revenue. In case of necessity the bank notes, of small denominations, held by the Imperial Treasury, will also be issued."

The independent Vienna journals continued to demand the convocation of the Reichsrath.

It is asserted that the Emperor has determined, in the event of war, to transfer the Regency of Hungary to the Empress, who would be assisted by a responsible Hungarian Government.

The mission of Count MUHLINEN has failed.

The Committee for the Control of the Public Debt will shortly present to the Emperor their financial report, which is said to express an unfavorable opinion of the financial measures of the present Government.

An Imperial decree has been issued abolishing the exemption from military service by the payment of substitute money. The soldiers on furlough, and those belonging to the reserve, have been ordered to join their respective regiments.

A dispatch from Trieste says:

"The embarkation of the Volunteer Corps destined for Mexico has been countermanded, the corps has been disbanded, and the greater portion enrolled in the Army of the North."

A circular of the Austrian Government has been addressed to the different German States, demanding that any discussion relative to the convocation of a German Parliament, should be adjourned until the different Governments have agreed upon a basis for the execution of Federal Reform.

Intelligence from Venetia states that only four-and-a-half divisions of Austrian troops will remain in Venetia. The rest of the troops are being dispatched by train to Bohemia and Moravia, and will be concentrated chiefly on the Prussian frontier.

A dispatch from Milan of the 14th inst. says:

"Intelligence received here from Venice states that 2,000 sailors had arrived in that city for the defence of the Lagunes, and that orders had been issued to organize a body of 1,200 boatmen for transporting soldiers to the Island of Lido. Twenty-two thousand Austrian troops had passed through Mestre, their march through that district occupying twenty-four hours."

Preparations for War in Prussia.

A telegram from Berlin of May 12 says:

"The reply of Prussia to the Austrian note of the 26th ultimo, upon the question of the Duchies, was presented yesterday in Vienna to Count MENDSDORFF. The settlement proposed by Austria is declined. Prussia makes no other proposals, but intimates that she may do so. Hope are still entertained in some quarters for the maintenance of peace, probably on the ground that Austria will make some concessions.

'It is believed that no formal treaty has yet been concluded between Prussia and Italy."

A dispatch from Berlin of May 13 says:

"Count BISMARCK is said to intend modifying the Prussian Cabinet, and appearing before the new Chambers with a ministry formed from a coalition between the Conservatives and Liberals.

It is reported that Prussia has addressed a summons to Hanover, on account of her warlike preparations, and has announced her intention of occupying the military roads of that State.

The Russian General, Prince WITTGENSTEIN, was received by the King yesterday, after which he had a long interview with Count BISMARCK. Propositions in reference to the formation of the various military staffs have been laid before the King.

The military chests are organizing. A meeting of two thousand electors belonging to the working classes was held here to-day, at which it was unanimously resolved that it was the duty of the Deputies, shortly to be elected, in view of the threatened danger of war, to maintain the constitutional rights of the country, and on no account to give their consent to the course pursued by the Government before a solution of the internal conflict was arrived at."

The Minor German States.

A telegram from Leipsic of May 13 says:

"The greatest excitement prevails here to-day, owing to a report that the Prussians had crossed the Saxon frontier, and that a collision between the Prussian and Saxon troops was imminent. The rumor has not been authenticated.

The army of Hesse Darmstadt has been placed on a war footing. The calling out of the Eighth Federal Army Corps was being considered.

A decree has been issued increasing the strength of the infantry companies to one hundred and twenty men."

A dispatch from Munich of May 12 says:

"Orders have been issued for adding a fourth battalion to each infantry regiment.

Cantonments are to be erected at Lichfelde, and near Nuremburg, for two divisions of the Bavarian army."

A telegram from Prague announces that the Bavarian troops have advanced to the Bohemian frontier. It is announced that the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg and the Grand Duke of Hesse will hold a conference on the 14th.

The Project of a European Congress.

From La France, May 13.

The present period of suspense has not been lost; a very active exchange of diplomatic communications has been taking place between the Cabinets, and the idea of a Congress limited to the consideration of pending questions has been again taken up with a certain activity. It is stated that, in order to facilitate the realization of this idea, France has declared that she would join the Congress with perfect disinterestedness, without raising any question of a nature to complicate the difficulties of European arbitration.

From the Florence Opionione, May 14.

No formal proposal for a Congress has yet been made by any European power. Only semi-official communications have been exchanged on the subject; but if a formal proposal should be made we think that Italy should accept it, upon two conditions—namely, that she may remain armed and continue her armaments, and that the cession of Venetia be included in the programme of the Congress. These conditions are essential.

Italy and Prussia.

A dispatch from Berlin dated the evening of the 14th inst., says: "On Saturday evening a conditional treaty of alliance was signed between Prussia and Italy. One of the articles stipulates that neither Prussia nor Italy shall contract a separate treaty with Austria in the event of either of them being attacked by that Power."

Preparations in Italy.

A dispatch from Trieste of the 14th inst. says:

"It is stated that the Italian squadron, under Rear-Admiral VACCA, has left the Bay of Taranto and taken up a position in the Adriatic between Ancona and the Dalmatian island of Grossa, thereby closing the Gulf of Trieste, and threatening Venice, Trieste, Pola and Fiume.

A dispatch from Florence, dated May 14th, says: "GARIBALDI has accepted the command of the volunteers, declaring at the same time that he hopes soon to co-operate with the glorious army of Italy in accomplishing the destinies of the nation."

THE PANIC IN ENGLAND.

Subsidence of the Panic—Its Sudden Rise—Interesting History of the Whole Affair.

From the London Times, May 15.

The panic may be said to have passed away as suddenly as it arose. On Saturday the city breathed again; yesterday the wonted feeling of security had almost returned, and suspicion was no longer master of the situation. Commerce has had its crisis before, but it must be confessed that *none has ever come upon us so sharply and so suddenly as that from which we are now escaping.* The week before last—nay, as late as Wednesday—nothing had happened to excite unusual alarm. The Bank rate of discount was not so high as it has been again and again in the last three years, and though the glories of the Finance Companies had begun to pale, and it was known that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association was tottering, there was no reason to apprehend any panic in consequence of a collapse which was distinctly foreseen. It was the suspension of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., on Thursday, which awoke the terror of creditors. The name of the firm was historical, and the magnitude of its liabilities showed that the mass of depositors thought as highly of the public company with limited liability as of the private partnership. It was notorious that the spare money of town and country bankers had often been deposited with OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., or, at all events, had been employed through their agency, and all well-informed men dreaded the effect of the suspension of such a house upon the popular imagination. Friday showed that their apprehensions were well founded. Depositors ran to the banks to get back their deposits, and the banks, unprepared for such a sudden rush, ran to the Bank of England to draw out their reserves and to beg for further assistance. *Four millions of money were lent by the Bank of England during the day in addition to deposits repaid*, and, though a considerable part of the money thus withdrawn found its way back, the cash in hand fell from £5,727,000 to something under £3,000,000. This reserve was amply sufficient to meet all the liabilities of the Bank of England, but it is evident that the assistance it had rendered on Friday to bankers in distress could not be repeated. *The situation was full of danger, and amply justified the interference of the Executive Government.* Symptoms, indeed, were not wanting on Friday night that the bitterness of the crisis was past; but it was quite possible that things might yet take an unfavorable turn, and the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, under the circumstances, was a proper act of caution.

We are disposed to make every proper allowance for the conduct of the London bankers. A banker makes his profit by reinvesting the money left in his hands, and it is quite impossible that such a trader should be prepared at all times, at a moment's notice, to repay all his creditors. It is, however, plain that on this occasion many of the London bankers were wholly unprepared; their cash reserves were not merely inadequate to meet the demands upon them—they were almost altogether wanting. The competition between the banks for custom, and the endeavor on the part of the Joint-stock Banks to outdo one another in the magnitude of their dividends, had induced them to trade upon cash balances dangerously limited. When the rush came they had nothing to do but to betake themselves to the Bank of England and beseech the Directors to re-discount the bills they produced from their bill-boxes. An attempt was thus made to convert the reserve of the Bank of England into the reserve of all the banks in London. The Bank of England had about six millions in money in its coffers to meet liabilities of about twelve millions, and under no circumstances conceivable as practically arising would this proportion be found deficient. But if private and joint-stock banks keep cash balances amounting to little more than 5 per cent. of their liabilities, they have no right to expect that they can escape the consequences of their recklessness and improvidence by resorting to the Bank of England with bills to be re-discounted. In any case, if they do rely upon such assistance, they ought to be prepared to pay the famine prices consequent upon such a general competition for what is after all a limited supply. The Bank of England is as much a trading company as any other banking association—private or joint-stock—in Lothbury or Lombard-street; the Directors of the Bank of England owe the same duty to their stockholders that the directors of any other bank do to their shareholders; they are bound in the first place to keep money enough in hand to be ready for any contingency, and in the next to invest the surplus on the best terms consistent with safety. The deputations, composed, we are told, "of persons of the greatest weight and influence, and representing alike the private and joint-stock banks of London," which presented themselves in quick succession in Downing-street on Friday had neglected these considerations, and the one thing they sought was to compel the Bank of England to surrender the advantage it had gained by the superior prudence of its Directors. The thrifty were mulcted for the benefit of the unthrifty; the foolish virgins made such a clamor that they compelled the wise virgins to share their oil with them, whatever might be the consequence. The suspension of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. was the first cause of the panic; the too scanty reserves of London bankers aggravated it; and the credit of the Bank of England was called upon to allay it. We do not disapprove the action of the Government; on the contrary, we believe what they did was inevitable under the circumstances; but it is right that the blame of having conduced to the crisis of Friday night should be borne by those who are properly answerable for it—that the bankers, bill brokers and merchants who discounted bills at the Bank of England to the extent of four millions on that day should not escape the condemnation which their willful carelessness as to their own stability deserves.

Permission was given to the Bank of England on Friday night to override the provisions of the Bank Charter Act, and the panic abated on Saturday morning. It is an easy conclusion that the Bank Charter Act was the cause of the panic, and the conclusion is apparently strengthened when it is remembered that the panics of 1847 and of 1857 were allayed by similar infractions of the law. It may be plausibly argued that as the liberty to disregard the act dissipates the fear of universal insolvency, the restrictions imposed by the act are the circumstances which make universal insolvency probable. It must, however, be remembered that there were panics before the Act was passed, as there have been since; but before 1844 the solvency of the Bank of England itself was jeopardized whenever a panic arose, and, in fact, a suspension of payments by it was more than once found necessary. It must also be borne in mind that the action of the Bank of England before the suspension differed in no particular from what it would have been had the Act not been in the Statute-book. The truth is that no law can prevent a crowd from being possessed by the passion of fear, and it is well if an enactment primarily designed for other objects can serve to allay a terror blindly excited. The first end of the Act of 1844 is to secure at all times and under all circumstances the convertibility of the bank-note. This result, never before realized, it has perfectly accomplished, but to do so it is necessary to maintain a certain reserve of credit. A panic breaks out, the ordinary functions of commerce are suspended, and the mutual confidence without which civilized life is impossible, seems to be at an end. A suspension of the Bank Act at such a time enables the Bank of England to throw its credit over those that are discredited, and the terror ceases, but had it not been for the act and the power which it keeps in reserve, it must have been allowed to run its course. A simple analogy will explain what is, however, not difficult to be understood by itself. A reservoir of water is formed to supply the inhabitants of a town, in which soon after a fire breaks out. The water is intended to be drunk, and it would be better that the fire should exhaust itself than that the inhabitants of the town should die of thirst; but if there be more than enough water in the reservoir to satisfy their daily needs, the surplus may properly be devoted to the unlooked-for contingency. The fire is put out; but the existence of the reservoir is not the cause of the fire—it is the secret of its extinction. In the same way, the existence of the Bank Charter Act is not the cause of a panic—a panic springs from universal and unreasoning distrust—but the act does keep in reserve an amount of credit which is capable on an emergency of being applied to support the reputation of those who are unjustly suspected. It is in this way that the suspension of the Act alleviated a panic, and enables those who were terror-stricken on Friday to breathe freely to-day; but while the Act is thus justified, we must repeat that those ought most severely to be reprehended whose culpable abuse of the facilities of credit led to the frightful reaction of last week, who so far forgot the first duties of their position as to leave themselves unable to meet the most ordinary demands of their creditors, and who seek at last to hide their own improvidence in clamorous denunciations of those who had been more prudent, and of a law which no otherwise affected them than it helped to relieve them of embarrassments into which they had carelessly drifted.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Debate in the House of Commons on the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats—Speech by Mr. Disraeli.

In the British House of Commons, on the 14th inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Redistribution of Seats Bill without any remarks, and was followed immediately by Mr. DISRAELI, who commenced by addressing himself to the question of small boroughs, agreeing with Mr. GLADSTONE that they did not deserve any particular condemnation on account of venality, and disclaiming all disposition to defend them as furnishing the only mode of access to Parliament to such men as PITT, FOX and CANNING, in the belief that under our free system such men would always find their way into the House. The Government, he maintained, had taken too narrow and meagre a view of the constitutional functions of small boroughs, and in support of this proposition he entered into an elaborate dissertation on the various parts of the English electoral system, showing that while the land, manufactures, and commerce were readily and naturally represented by the counties, large boroughs, and seaport towns, the professions and the men of Indian and colonial experience—whose presence added greatly to the knowledge and consequent influence of the House of Commons—could only find access by means of small boroughs. After protesting that the Conservative party had no special interest in the question of small boroughs, he expressed his entire approval of the proposal of the Government to give representatives to communities which had developed in wealth and population since 1832, which was the first reason for this attack on half the small boroughs of the country; (remarking incidentally that on the question of increasing the numbers of the House he was not now prepared to give an opinion;) but the second reason, to give additional members to communities already represented, he condemned as involving the principle of plurality of representation, which was entirely foreign to our electoral system. Plurality of votes might be the most efficient means of defending minorities under universal suffrage, but the law of England looked upon the constituencies as a political order which ought to be numerous and varied, but at the same time select, and it recognized the complete equality of all political citizens. But as the elector of $50,000 a year, though he had no more votes than the freeholder who lived on 30s. a week, was infinitely more powerful by his wealth and social influence, so Manchester, if her interests were attacked, would find more numerous and strenuous defenders than Harwich, though they had each but two members. *It was opinions, not numbers, that members were sent to represent*, and the consequence of adopting property and population as the only test in apportioning members would be to produce an inconvenient monotony, and would assimilate the House of Commons to a Polish Diet. Having discussed the origin of plurality of members, which, in the early times, he maintained in a playful spirit, was a mere matter of convenience, and having explained that three members were given to some counties by Lord ALTHORP, not on any principle, but as a rough means of equalising the distribution of seats between town and country, he passed to the proposed system of grouping, which, he said, was entirely foreign to this country, and he objected to it on the ground that it would aggravate present anomalies by a process of wanton injustice, and would succeed only in producing enfeebled and imperfect local representation. As illustrations of these aggravated anomalies he mentioned that Dorchester and Wareham grouped would have a population of 14,500, but only one member, while Poole, close by, with a population just over 8,000, would still retain two members, and the group of Bridport, Honiton and Lyme, with 15,000 inhabitants, would be reduced from five to one member, while Tiverton, with just above 8,000 inhabitants, would continue to be represented by two members; and after showing also how the system would entail increased expenses, and pointing out other inconveniences, he asserted that it would establish a caucus system under which skillful agents would get possession of the majority in two or three of the boroughs, and the third would never be consulted at all. He pointed out that there was no analogy between the groups proposed to be created by the bill and the Scotch groups, inasmuch as the latter were formed of boroughs hitherto unrepresented, and there was nothing but country between them, while the boroughs in the English groups were already represented and were separated in many cases by towns far exceeding them in rising wealth and importance. But though he condemned this scheme as violent and fanciful, and certain to prove a failure, he did not object to the principle of grouping if applied to unrepresented boroughs, admitting that the only safe mode of obtaining representatives for the new boroughs was by reducing the representative power of the old boroughs. He ascribed the delay which had occurred in dealing with these measures not to want of time, but to the hurried manner in which the Government had treated the question. In reply to those who called for settlement, he replied that ignorance never settled any question, and on this matter he asserted there was a double ignorance of fact and principle. Neither the country, the House, nor the Government sufficiently understood the subject, and as they had all got into what he called "a scrape," they must help the Chancellor of the Exchequer to recross the Rubicon and to rebuild his bridges. He exhorted Mr. GLADSTONE not to sacrifice his country, his party, and his own great name to pique, and pointed out to him that, being still at the head of a majority, he could, without dishonor, withdraw this Bill, hastily conceived, and thus gratify the wishes of the country and of the majority of the House. Then, by calling, in the interval, for ample and correct information as to the borough and county constituencies, by sending out a commission to report on the boundaries of all the Parliamentary boroughs of the kingdom, and by maturing a complete scheme for grouping the unrepresented towns of the kingdom, he would be able next session to produce a measure which could command the support of all parties.

Mr. CARDWELL followed, expressing his surprise at Mr. DISRAELI's new views on the functions of small boroughs, contrasting them with Lord STANLEY's in 1859, and arguing by the example of Sir H. CAIRNS, Sir F. KELLY, the Lord-Advocate and other members, that the professions and men of Indian and colonial experience already entered the House by means of large constituencies. He denied that the system of grouping would produce expense, or any of the other inconveniences alleged against it, remarking that all objections must apply equally to groups of represented and unrepresented bodies, which last were supported by Mr. DISRAELI. After combatting other arguments employed by Mr. DISRAELI against the bill, he pointed out that the essence of the plan which he had suggested for grouping and the revision of boundaries was to eliminate from the county constituencies all elements of freedom and variety, and declining unreservedly to accept the suggestion for a withdrawal of the bill, he appealed to the good sense of the House to accept this attempt at a just and moderate settlement.

Mr. A. WALSH, speaking as a member for one of the condemned boroughs, Leominster, censured the partiality of the scheme, and explained the drawing of the line at a population of 8,000 by the fact that if it had been carried up to 10,000 it would have hit seventeen more boroughs, of which sixteen were Conservative and one Liberal. He exhorted all the menaced members on both sides to act together, and not to allow themselves to be sacrificed in detail.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that, as it seemed to be the general wish of the House that the two bills should be combined into one, the Government would accede to Mr. BOUVERIE's motion. He fixed the Committee for the 28th inst.

The bill was then read a second time.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15—1 P. M.

The amount of business in the Stock Exchange to-day is small, the dealers being chiefly engaged in the settlement of the fortnightly account. In connection with this arrangement, the failure has been announced of two firms, brokers, but their liabilities are not extensive. Prices generally are steady, and in a few cases a slight advance is observable. Consols and most foreign stocks are quoted the same as yesterday. There is a demand, however, for Mexican bonds, at an improvement.

Consols are now quoted 86¾ to ⅞, with dividend, for money, and 85¾ to ⅞, ex-dividend, for the account. (June 6.)

The transactions in the general discount market are moderate, most of the business being still diverted to the Bank of England. The best short-dated paper has been taken to a limited extent in Lombard-street at 10 ⅌ cent.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds were unchanged, but there was a strong demand for Illinois Central and Erie Railway Shares, which improved 3 and 1 ⅌ cent respectively. Prices closed as follows: Five-Twenty Bonds, 64@65; Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@44¼; Illinois Central, 76½@77½.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 14—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales; market unchanged; a demand for all descriptions at full previous rates. Speculators and importers took 1,500 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. No market since the *Cuba* sailed.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

LARD dull but steady.

TALLOW firm but quiet.

PRODUCE—Ashes inactive; Sugar quiet; Coffee, no sales; Rice, no sales. Linseed Oil dull and unchanged. ROSIN—No sales. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull. PETROLEUM quiet but nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 15.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales; speculators and exporters took 1,500. Manchester market inactive.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15.

Consols, 86¾@86⅞. United States 5.20s, 65¾. Erei, 45. The panic has subsided. War prospects unchanged.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 24.

The following named steamers were sold at Norfolk yesterday afternoon at auction: *Warrenock*, for $8,500; *Gazelle*, for $5,500; *Bertre*, for $2,500; *Currilack*, for $4,200; and *Bunker Hill* for $2,200.

Other vessels were advertised to be sold, but were withdrawn.

The steamer *Eliza Hancox*, employed as a quarantine steamer during the past three months at Cape Henry, has been discharged from the service of the Government.

The steamer *City of Albany* arrived this morning from Washington and will be stationed hereafter at Cape Henry, to enforce the recently-established quarantine regulations.

The steamers *Saratoga* and *Albermarle* arrived here this afternoon from New-York.

The *Saratoga* landed here a detachment of recruits for the regiments inside the fort, and in leaving the wharf accidentally got aground on Hampton Bar, but was pulled off by the steamer *Albermarle*.

Fair for National Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26.

Active preparations are making for the National Fair for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home. A spacious building is now in course of erection at the intersection of Pennsylvania-avenue and Seventh-street for the Fair. Gen. AUGUR has detailed a number of soldiers, who, acting as carpenters, commenced the building this morning.

Arrival of the Propontis at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26.

The British steamer *Propontis*, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived here this forenoon. News anticipated.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Declamation Day in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens on Political Appointments.

Bitter Invective Against the President and His Friends.

Special Annihilation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Power of Appointment to be Taken from the Department.

Offices to be Given Out Hereafter by a Committee of Safety.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT OF DAVIS.

There seems to be good authority for denying the correctness of the statement which has been extensively published that a new indictment against JEFFERSON DAVIS has been drawn up in the Attorney-General's office since Mr. SPEED's return to Washington, and that Judge UNDERWOOD's indictment will be withdrawn and the new one substituted. It is not improbable, however, some changes may be made in the indictment presented by the Norfolk Grand Jury. The impression still exists that the trial will not take place before the Fall.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

Applicants for pardon are not so numerous as they were a few months ago, but those who apply personally are none the less importunate. Pardons were granted to-day to thirteen persons of the classes included in the first and thirteenth clauses of the Amnesty Proclamation.

REPORTED ANARCHY IN TEXAS.

Gen. SPRAGUE, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas, has forwarded to the Commissioner, under date of the 15th inst., a communication from Capt. ABELL, a Superintendent of the Bureau in that State, which says that freedmen are coming in almost daily from Texas in a destitute condition, and report that anarchy and despotism reign there. Many are driven from their homes and families, and many have been shot and hung for expressing a desire to enjoy their rights as freemen. Gen. SPRAGUE, in concluding his letter, says that it is very probable the report is exaggerated, and he is of the opinion that it is, although Capt. ABELL has never shown a disposition to repeat sensational rumors.

BURIALS OF SOLDIERS.

The workmen engaged in collecting and burying the soldiers and civilians who died in the service in and about Hampton, Va., report that they have thus far reinterred in the cemetery at Hampton the remains of about four thousand men. As most of these men died of wounds or disease in the hospitals near Fortress Monroe, their names, rank, and regiments are all known.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week ending to-day, are $3,160,682 96.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26.

The business of the morning hour was dispensed with.

PASSPORTS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate amendment to the House Bill relative to passports was concurred in. The bill has, therefore, passed both Houses.

RAILROAD IN OREGON.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS the Senate Bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. BROMWELL introduced a bill to provide for computing the bounties of veteran volunteers, so as to protect their rights, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It proposes to exempt the one hundred dollars veteran bounty from the computation of what is to be deducted under the bill to equalize bounties.

REISSUE OF A PATENT.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to furnish certain information as to application for the reissue of the Dundas patent for cultivator.

RETRACTION.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, made a personal explanation, retracting to a certain extent some remarks which he had made in a running debate a few weeks since, reflecting on the character of Col. McKELVY, the recently appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

CLAIM REFERRED.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE introduced a joint resolution referring the claim of RICHARD W. MEADE to the Court of Claims, which was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ARMORY AT ROCK ISLAND.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Senate bill making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax Bill.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a new paragraph for that amending section 103 of the existing law, and which had been reserved some days since. It imposes a tax of 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts from passengers and mails of railroad, canal, steamboat and stage-coach companies; provided that such companies shall have the right to add the tax to their fares.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the last proviso was struck out, and the amendment, so modified, was agreed to.

Mr. HOTCHKISS moved to add to the amendment a proviso that horse railroads shall have the right to add the tax to their fares.

Mr. STEVENS thought it would be much better to let the horse-railroad companies have their charters amended so that they should charge what might be thought right rather than let them add on the tax.

Mr. DODGE also opposed the amendment, instancing the oppressive management of the horse-railroads in the City of New-York.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in favor of the amendment, and in defence of the horse-railroad companies.

Debate was closed upon the paragraph, and Mr. HOTCHKISS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. LYNCH offered an amendment exempting from the tax horse-railroads operated in cities whose population does not exceed forty thousand, which was rejected.

The second section, which had been passed over informally yesterday, was amended in some particulars, the only important alteration, however, of it being the striking out of the word "alcohol" from the sentence prohibiting stills to be used where lager-beer, &c., is manufactured.

While the sections relating to distilleries were under consideration Mr. CONKLING stated, as a matter of justice to Mr. WINFIELD, that that gentleman had exerted himself in the Committee of Ways and Means to protect the interests of small distillers of "apple-jack," and was only prevented from renewing these great efforts in the House by illness, which confined him to his room.

An additional section was inserted as section 63 requiring every officer of internal revenue whose payment shall be derived in whole or a part from fees or commissions, to render a statement under oath of the entire amount of such fees and commissions, any falsehood in such statement to be deemed willful perjury.

Mr. WELKER offered an amendment to come in as an additional section permitting disabled soldiers and sailors who have served in the late war, or whose names are on the pension rolls, to engage in certain occupations without having to pay license. Rejected.

The paragraph repealing the section of the existing law was amended so as to make it take effect on the 1st of September, 1866.

The blanks for salaries were filled up as follows:

Continued on Eighth Page.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GIOTTO'S TOWER.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW.

How many lives, made beautiful and sweet
By self-devotion and by self-restraint—
Whose pleasure is to run without complaint
On unknown errands of the Paraclete—
Wanting the reverence of unshodden feet,
Fail of the nimbus which the artists paint
Around the shining forehead of the saint,
And are in their completeness incomplete.
In the old Tuscan town stands Giotto's tower,
The lily of Florence blossoming in stone—
A vision, a delight, and a desire—
The builder's perfect and centennial flower,
That in the night of ages bloomed alone,
But wanting still the glory of the spire.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts, by George H. Moore, Librarian of the New-York Historical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, &c. 8vo, pp. 256. N. Y. 1866.

The published *Transactions* of the Massachusetts Historical Society attest that its members are not merely *dilettanti* in the study of the past. We may even place these *Notes*, &c., by one of its corresponding members to the credit of the same learned association, though the writer is best known among us by his active connection with the sister Society in New-York. The *Notes*, &c., are moreover a contribution to a branch of the history of their State, to which attention has already, at various times, been directed by resident members of the Massachusetts Society.

We cannot say whether Slavery in the other Northern States has received a proportionate degree of attention from their local historians. The legal problems which its general historical course presents have been the same in each of the States which until recently, were distinguishable as the Free States. These problems may be described as relating either to the inception and continuance of Slavery, or to the nature of the *status* under the particular law of the Colony or the State, or to the time, manner and degree of its cessation. It may be, however, that all these problems, as they appear in Massachusetts, are invested with a greater degree of interest than attaches to them as they occur in the history of the other Free States, even though in these slaves were held in larger numbers and to a later period.

The origin of negro Slavery, in the colonies generally, cannot be referred to legislative enactment, whether of the local governments or that of Great Britain. Slavery was not, in the statute books, so much declared or affirmed as it was recognized. Its legal foundation in all the colonies was of a common law character, because it rested upon custom judicially recognized.

There are some indications of the presence of negro slaves in Massachusetts as early as 1633. In 1641 the authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony published a comprehensive enactment deservedly famous in the local history of New-England, and known as the Massachusetts Fundamentals, or Body of Liberties, by which the rights of the inhabitants were declared in ninety-eight articles, arranged under different headings, as determining "the liberties" of different classes. Some of these articles are framed as if having universal application. Some "liberties, more particularly concerning the freemen," relate to the civil polity of the colony. "Liberties of women," "liberties of children," are considered in several articles, and four articles regulate the "liberties of servants," under which name persons held to serve, under indentures for terms of years seem to be meant. Three articles relate to "liberties of foreigners and strangers," one of which is as follows: "There shall never be any bond slavery, villenage or captivity amongst us, unless it be lawful captives taken in just wars, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are sold to us. And these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of God established in Israel concerning such persons doth morally require. This exempts none from servitude who shall be judged thereto by authority."

Here Slavery, or some kind of servitude distinct from that of the servants before spoken of, is positively declared by the exception made to the general renunciation of "bond Slavery, villenage and captivity." "Strangers" may have been used in distinction from those born in the land. But, as most of the white inhabitants were of English birth, it is more likely that strangers by race were intended; especially as the preceding article under the same heading provides for succoring "any people of other nations professing the true Christian religion." At that day the heathenism of the Indian and African was looked upon as equally distinctive with their physical peculiarities. This distinction of race may reconcile this article, establishing or permitting Slavery, with the second article which declares "Every person within this jurisdiction, whether inhabitant or foreigner, shall enjoy the same justice and law that is general for the plantation, which we constitute and execute toward one another without partiality or delay." This word *strangers* appears to have been dropped from this clause, in later publications of this justly celebrated code. This would, on literal interpretation, have removed one of the limitations of Slavery; if, as has been urged, the word *strangers* precluded the Slavery of the negro born in the colony. But what practical effect the omission of this word may have had is now hardly determinable.

Slavery, unless distinguished as *chattel*—slavery is a vague term; for the bondman of one place may, in legal aspects, be very different from the bondman of another. There is nothing, in the way of cotemporary evidence, to show that the slave of the seventeenth or eighteenth century in Massachusetts was in any wise distinguishable, as regards legal status, from the slave in New-York or in any more southern colony. The varied provisions made in the statutes warrant the supposition that the law of Massachusetts, as did that of every other colony, recognized clearly a distinction between persons held to service, who might be of either white, Indian or negro race, and chattel slaves, who could be only of Indian or negro descent on the side of the mother.

The other free States among the original thirteen, have pointed, with various degrees of self-approval, to their statutes conferring freedom on the bondman, and preventing the existence of slavery in the future. There are none such on the statute book of Massachusetts, and it seems that her juridical historians have with pride maintained the opinion that the common law of the colony was such that the Courts, even before 1780, could have said, and were bound, in proper case, to hold that no person born in the colony or the State could be legally held as a slave, or to any other servitude than that of a legal person indentured for a term of years.

Independently of this doctrine, it is also claimed that the Courts were right in holding that all slaves, if any there were in Massachusetts, were emancipated by a clause in the Bill of Rights in the State Constitution of 1780, and it has been for some years the received opinion that this clause was understood by the people of the State, when this Constitution was adopted by them, as a termination and prohibition of Slavery in every form.

Where a common law exists, it is always supposed to adapt itself to new circumstances for which no provision has been made by legislation, and this even when society is so advanced that the legislative and judicial functions are separately invested. But, on the received theory of the judicial function, the Court which applies a rule to-day must also say that this was the law yesterday. Thus the Courts are always [illegible] to make a little of what BENTHAM called *ex post facto* law; and, by this judicial legislation, the Courts may sometimes make the law even against the will of the ordinary instruments of legislative power.

Of all in public station none have more reason to rejoice in the downfall of Slavery than Judges of the Courts of common law. None other could better have known the confusion of legal rights and remedies caused by regarding natural persons as objects of property. Negro Slavery succumbs at last under direct legislative prohibition, in the forms of military proclamations, constitutional prohibitions and formal statutes, of which the world cannot help having knowledge. But it should not be forgotten that the action of the judiciary and of the legal class, in different countries and at different times, has almost invariably been favorable to liberty, when direct legislative action was unattainable. The course of a portion of the judiciary of the Southern States, during the twenty or thirty years preceding the rebellion, in favoring the idea of property in man, was an exceptional deviation which may now be regarded as having been an index of the approaching downfall of Slavery. It is true that Chattel Slavery was originally founded on customary judicial recognition. For the dogma, that Slavery is so odious, in the judicial sense, that nothing but positive law will support it, will pass only as an equivoque of Lord MANSFIELD'S. We may challenge History to show an instance of its being originated by positive legislation. The article in the Massachusetts Fundamentals of 1641, above cited, may be, in fact, the nearest known approach to a statutory introduction of Slavery.

The disposition of the courts to extend Liberty as against Slavery by their exposition of the customary or traditional law, was shown even under the Roman jurisprudence and in the action of the English Judges in bringing about the gradual extinction of villenage. We say the courts or the judges, but we should with more propriety say the class to whom the legal traditions of the country are entrusted. Thus the jurisprudents or legal scholars in Rome were the instruments, even more than the tribunals, of extending and liberalizing the traditional law. And, as equally influential upon the legal treatment of matters of such social importance as Slavery, we may include in this class not only the legal practitioners but the whole scholarly class, or those most interested in the history of the country. Such a class has always been prominent in Massachusetts, and may be taken to correspond to those whom the author of *Elsie Venner* has wittily called the Brahmin caste of New-England.

The *Notes, &c.*, give us much information as to the honorable but long forgotten labors of the earliest Massachusetts Abolitionists. It appears that these advocates of liberties then illegal encountered the like array of hostile opinion which philanthropists of the same class in later times have been obliged to meet. Their efforts cannot have failed altogether of their legitimate effect. But how far the private sentiment of those who were opposed to Slavery became, at any particular period, identified with the will of the corporate people can hardly be determined. Diverse conclusions as to this matter may be derived from the fact that the State Legislature could never be induced to prohibit slavery or to remove the obligations which had been imposed by statute upon the masters or owners of slaves. The general discussion of principles of free Government, in the middle of the last century, appears to have led some of the leaders of the revolutionary party to question the morality of slaveholding, and to agitate for its restriction and eventual suppression. There can be little doubt that the social position of the Indian and African population was ameliorated, in course of time, by a more humane public opinion; but we do not find that the legal foundations of chattel slavery sustained any shock until the Courts began to take a part very similar to that of the English Judges in respect to villenage.

The historical scholars and jurists of Massachusetts, since 1780, appear to have given currency to these, or very similar propositions:

1. That hereditary slavery had no support in Massachusetts from positive legislation, and that the article in the Fundamentals above cited must be construed as not applying to any born in the colony.

2. That *chattel* slavery was never recognized under the law of the colony; so that the theory of a natural accretion or increase of the property, by which, according to the Roman law, slavery was the condition of the offspring of slave-mothers, did not apply.

3. That the charters declaring that the colonists should have all the rights of British subjects, if not applying to all within the territory, so as to make slavery illegal from the first, applied to Indians and negroes born in the colony and so excluded hereditary slavery.

4. That the State Bill of Rights of 1780, declaring "that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned," &c., was intended, by its framers, and understood, by the people of the State, as a prohibition of negro Slavery.

It has been maintained as a consequence of the first, second and third of these propositions that the Courts could not have decided certain cases, occurring between 1773 and 1779, otherwise than in such a manner that masters could not maintain their claim to the service of negroes held in bondage; even though they might be liable to the community under the statutory obligations which had attached to them as the owners of such negroes. An eminent juristical scholar of Massachusetts, in a paper before the Historical Society in that State, has said: "If this were the place for speculation, I should feel myself justified in saying that in 1770 the Courts considered the attempt to hold any person, not captured and sold, but born here, as a slave was not justified by law, although he might be the child of a slave." (*Speculation?* indeed! before the Massachusetts Historical Society, on a matter of history? Heavens forfend!)

But judicial emancipation in Massachusetts has two strings to its bow. The Courts held, in certain other suits in 1780–83, that, to whatever extent slavery had been lawful in the State, it was prohibited by the clause in the Bill of Rights above cited.

We are not disposed to question the legal force of these decisions. But our perusal of the *Notes, &c.*, leaves us in the opinion that these decisions are illustrations of the *quasi* legislative power of judicial tribunals, under the American systems of jurisprudence, and are to be justified as such, and only as such. Every exercise of this *quasi* legislative power has a secret history, which, if discoverable, shows how the decision has been brought about by the sentiment of the historico-legal class. The *Notes, &c.*, show us how the Brahmins of Massachusetts, by making up the historical record, could make law for the State, in spite of the intention of the political people.

There is very little presumption in saying that the decisions prior to 1780 had no historical foundation, because they stand alone against the decisions of twelve other States, in which the material for the judgment was precisely the same. We have reason of the same kind for saying that the interpretation given to the State Constitution was unwarranted; and the further reason, that it is plain that the people of the State, at the time, were entirely unprepared for this interpretation, the canons for which have been growing stronger and better as the memory of the act itself has disappeared with the generation by which that Constitution was adopted.

In a community intensely convinced of the [illegible] power [illegible] its own opinion, the subjective notion of individual [illegible] passes into that objective [illegible], before which [illegible] lives in habitual awe, by being interwoven with the received historical formula. Where a Brahmin class acquires a semi-aristocratical status, each man lives in secret fear of offending its historico-legal dogma; social, esthetical, theological, political. There is no wealth that is not counted in State-street, no beauty that shines not on Washington-street, no fashion that does not ride along Beacon-street, no theology that was not preached by Chauncey-street, and no law that will not go down with Court-street. And yet the idol before which all tremble is as much the creature of their own intellectual industry as the god of the Sandwich Islander, whittled upon the crooked end of a brown stick, was the work of his own hands.

The complaint is often made that "it is very common for the political enemies of Massachusetts, at the present day, to try to lash them over the heads of their Puritan fathers." This becomes practicable only as the people of Massachusetts of the present day may insist that their infallibility came by inheritance, and that the ideas of their dead fathers are reflected in the conscience of the living Massachusetts to guide the action of other portions of the United States. It is a necessity for a Brahmin class to insist that they have always said as they say to day. Their claim to a traditionary perfection of reason requires uniformity in the oracles. But a possessor of supreme legislative power can say: "Yesterday, I decreed thus, right or wrong. To-day, I decree differently, right or wrong." It is not necessary for the people of the United States, if they would raise the negro to equality, &c., to be persuaded that their fathers stultified and damned themselves by abolishing Slavery and all distinctions of race, for their descendants, by the Declaration of Independence, while they themselves lived and died enduring the old laws of servitude and differences of blood. The people of the United States can do differently from their fathers, whatever their fathers may have done. The people of Massachusetts of a century ago maintained Slavery, and thought themselves all right. The people of Massachusetts of the present day repudiate Slavery, and think themselves all right. This is history, whatever may be said about it in Boston,

"For John P. Robinson, he
Says they didn't know everything down to Judee.

THE GENTLE EUPHEMIA; OR, "LOVE SHALL STILL BE LORD OF ALL."

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

From the Fortnightly Review.

"Lo, I must tell a tale of chivalry,
For large white plumes are dancing in mine eye."
KEATS.

CHAPTER I.

"——— Knowledge, so my daughter held,
Was all in all."—TENNYSON.

The gentle Euphemia lived in a castle, and her father was the Count Grandnostrel. The wise Alasco, who had dwelt for fifty years in the mullioned chamber of the North Tower, was her tutor, and he taught her poetry, arithmetic and philosophy, to love virtue, and the use of the globes.

And there came the lord of Mountfidget to her father's halls to drink the blood-red wine, and make exchange of the beeves and swine of Mountfidget against the olive and dried fruits which grow upon the slopes of Grandnostrel. For the pastures of Mountfidget are very rich, and its beeves and swine are fat.

"And peradventure I shall see the fair Euphemia," said the young Lord to Lieut. Hossbach, of the Marines, who sojourned oft at Grange of Mountfidget, and delighted more in the racket-court, the billiard-table and the game of cards, than in guiding the manœuvres of his trusty men-at-arms. "Peradventure," said the young lord, "I shall see the fair Euphemia, for the poets of Grandnostrel sing of her peerless beauty, and declare her to be the pearl of pearls."

"Nay, my Lord," said the Lieutenant, "but an you behold the girl once in that spirit, thou art but a lost man, a kestrel with a broken wing, a spavined steed, a noseless hound, a fish out of water; for credit me, the fair Euphemia wants but a husband, and therefore do the poets sing so loudly." For Lieut. Hossbach knew that were there a lady at the Grange, the spigot would not turn so freely.

"By my hahdome," said the young lord, "I will know whether the poets sing sooth or not."

So the lord of Mountfidget departed for the Castle of Grandnostrel, and his beeves and his swine were driven before him.

Alasco the Wise sat in the mullioned chamber, with the globes before him and Aristotle's volume under his arm, and the gentle Euphemia sat lowly on a stool at his feet. And she asked him as to the lore of the ancient schools. "Teach me," she said, "as Plato taught, and the learned Esculapius and Aristides the Just; for I would fain walk in the paths of knowledge, and be guided by the rules of virtue." But he answered her not at all, nor did he open the books of wisdom. "Nay, my father," she said; "but the winged hours pass by, and my soul is athirst!"

Then he answered her and said: "My daughter, there cometh hither this day the young lord of Mountfidget, whose beeves and swine are as the stars of heaven in number, and whose ready money in many banks brings in rich harvest of interest. He cometh hither to drink the blood-red wine with your father, and to exchange his beeves and swine for the olives and the dried fruits which grow upon the slopes of Grandnostrel; and peradventure he will ask to see thy father's daughter. Then wilt thou no longer desire to hear what Plato teaches, or how the just man did according to justice."

But Euphemia replied: "Nay, my father. Am I no better than other girls that I should care for the glance of the young man's eye? Have I not sat at your feet since I was but as high as your knee? Teach me still as Plato taught."

But Alasco said: "Love will still be lord of all."

"He shall never be lord of me," said Euphemia.

CHAPTER II.

"And from the platform spare ye not
To fire the noble salvo shot—
Lord Marmion waits below."—SCOTT.

And in those days there was the rinderpest in the land among the cattle, and the swine were plagued with a sore disease, and there had gone forth an edict and a command from the Queen's Councillors that no beeves or swine should be driven on the highway. So there came upon the Lord of Mountfidget men armed with authority from the Queen, and they slew his beeves and his swine, and buried their carcasses twenty fathoms beneath the ground.

And the young lord was angered much, for he loved his beeves and his swine, and he said to himself, "What will my lord, the Count Grandnostrel, say unto me, if I visit him with empty hands? Will the blood-red wine be poured, or shall I see the gentle Euphemia? For the Count Grandnostrel was a hard man, and loved a bargain well. "But I have much money in my banks," said the lord of Mountfidget, in council with himself. "And though my beeves and my swine are slain and buried, yet will he receive me, for the rich are ever welcome, though their hands be empty." So he went up the slopes which led to the Castle of Grandnostrel.

And at the portal, within the safeguard of the drawbridge, there were huge heaps of dried fruits, and mountains of olives. And there came out to him the Count Grandnostrel, and demanded of him where were his beeves and his swine. And the lord told the count how men in authority from the Queen had come upon him on the road, and had slain the beasts, and buried them twenty fathom beneath the earth—because of the rinderpest which raged in the land, and because of the disease among the swine. Then said the Count Grandnostrel: "And art thou come empty-handed to drink the blood-red wine; and hast thou never a horn or a tusk! If my butler draw but a sorry pint for thee, I'll butler him with a bastinado! No, not a cork! Get thee gone to thy Grange." So he drew up the drawbridge, and the sweet scent of the olives and of the dried fruits were borne aloft by the zephyrs, and struck upon the envious senses of the young lord.

"And shall I not see thy daughter, the gentle Euphemia?" said he.

Then the Count Grandnostril called to his archers and bade them twang their bows; and the archers twanged their bows, and seven arrows struck the Lord Mountfidget full upon the breast. But their points availed nought against his steel cuirass; so he smiled and turned away.

"Nay, my lord, Count Grandnostrel," said he, "Thou shalt see [illegible] one who has ready money in many banks. I [illegible] thy eyes at [illegible], and [illegible] thee with many [illegible]."

Then, as he walked away the archers twanged again, and struck him on the back. The good steel turned the points, and the arrows of Grandnostrel fell blunted to the ground. But I fear there was one arrow which entered just above the joint of the knight's harness, and galled the neck of the young lord.

But as he went down the slopes there waved a kerchief from the oriel winddw over the eastern parapet.

CHAPTER III.

"Oh coz, coz, coz, coz, my pretty little coz,
Dost know how many fathom deep I am in love?"—
SHAKESPEARE.

'Twas midnight, and there came a soft knock at the door of Alasco the Wise. But Alasco heard it not, for he was drinking in the wisdom of the ancients with all his senses, and his ears were deaf to all earthly sounds.

"Sleepest thou, my father?" said the gentle Euphemia, as she opened the door, "or is thy soul buried amidst thy books?"

"Daughter," said Alasco the Wise, "my soul is buried among my books. The hour is short, and the night cometh, and he who maketh not his hay while the sun of life shineth, shall hardly garner his crop beneath the cold, damp hand of death. But for the, my child, and thy needs, all other things shall give way." Then he wiped his pen, and put a mark in his book, and closed his lexicon.

"My father," said the girl, "didst thou hear my father's archers, how their bows twanged this morn?"

"I heard a rattling as of dried peas against a window pane," said the sage.

"It was the noise, father, of the arrows, as they fell upon the breast of the Lord Mountfidget. And they fell upon his back, also, and alack! one has struck him on the nape of his neck! And then he rode away. Oh, father!"

"And is it thus with thee, my child?" said Alasco.

"Thus, father," said Euphemia; and she hid her face upon the serge of his mantle.

"Did I not say that love should still be the lord of all?" said the sage.

"Spare me, father," said the damsel. "Spare the child that has stood at thy footstool since she was as high as thy knee. Spare me, and aid me to save my lord!"

Then they sallied forth from the small wicket which opens into the forest from beneath the west barbican.

CHAPTER IV.

"Come back! come back! he cried in grief,
My daughter, oh, my daughter!"—CAMPBELL.

"When he found she'd levanted, the Count of Alasco
At first turned remarkably red in the face."
[BARHAM.

And in the morning the Count of Grandnostrel called for his daughter. And his eyes were red with drinking, and his breath was thick, and he sat with his head btween his hands. For he had drunk the blood-red wine sitting all alone through the night, laughing, as he quaffed down goblet after goblet, at the discomfiture of the lord of Mountfidget. "Rinderpest, indeed!" he had said. "He that cometh hither empty-handed is likely to return a-dry. Ho! there, butler! another stoup of Malvoisie, and let it be that with the yellow seal." But in the morning he had called for a cool tankard, and now he demanded his daughter's presence, that she might pour for him the cup which cheers but not inebriates. "Where is the Lady Euphemia? Why tarries the Lady Euphemia?" But the attendants answered him never a word. Then he called again. "Why cometh not my child to pour for her father the beverage which he loves? Now, by cock and pie, and that old greybeard detain her, he shall hence from the mullioned chamber—and that with a flea in each ear." But still they answered him not a word. Then he up with the tankard from which he had taken his morning's brewst, and flung it at the menial's head. "Thou churl, thou sot, thou knave, thou clod! why answerest thou not thy liege and lord?" but the menial put his hands to his bruised head, and still answered he never a word.

Then there entered Dame Ulrica, a poor and aged cousin of the house, who went abroad to dances and to tea-parties with the gentle Euphemia. "An please you, my Lord Count, said dame Ulrica, "Euphemia has fled this morning by the small wicket which leads from the west barbican into the forest, and Alasco the Wise has gone with her."

Then the Count Grandnostrel stood up in his wrath, and sat down in his wrath, and stood up in his wrath once again. "That tankard full of gold pieces," said he, "to him who shall bring me the graybeard's head!"

Then the archers twanged their bows, and the men-at-arms sharpened their sabres, and the volunteers looked to their rifles, and the drummers drummed, and the fifers fifed, and they let down the drawbridge, and they went forth in pursuit of the wise Alasco and the gentle Euphemia.

"By cock and pie," said the Count Grandnostrel, "an it be as I expect, and that sorry knave from Mountfidget is at the bottom of this———"

"In that case it will be meetest, my lord, that she should be his wife," said the Dame Ulrica, who was riding on a palfrey at his right hand. And when she spoke the ancient virtue of the old race was to be seen in her eye, and might be heard in her voice.

"Thou sayest well, dame," answered the Count.

"And the Lord of Mountfidget has beeves and swine numerous as the stars, and ready money in many banks," said Dame Ulrica. For Dame Ulrica was not virtuous only, but prudent also.

"By cock and pie, thou sayest sooth," said the Count Grandnostrel; and, as they had now reached the Fiery Nostril, a hostel that standeth in the hill overlooking the olive gardens of the castle, the Count called loudly for the landlord's ale. "By cock and pie this is dry work," said the Count Grandnostrel. "But we will squeeze Mountfidget drier before we have done with him."

Then the menials laughed, and the pot-bellied landlord swayed his huge paunch hither and thither, as he shook his sides with merriment. "Faix, and it is my Lord the Count is ever ready with his joke," said landlord.

So they paid for the beer and rode on.

CHAPTER V.

"A breathing but devoted warrior lay.
'Twas Lara bleeding fast from life away."—BYRON.

In the upper chamber of a small cottage, covered with ivy and vines, lay the Lord of Mountfidget, hurt unto death; for one of the arrows had touched him on the nape of the neck, and the point had been dipped in the oil of strychnine. And there leaned over his couch a widow, watching him from moment to moment, touching his lips ever and anon with orange juice mixed with brandy, and wiping the clammy dew from his cold brow. "Lord of Mountfidget," she said, "when my dear husband was torn from my widowed arms, thy father gave unto the poor widow this cottage. Would I could repay the debt with my heart's blood."

Then the door of the chamber was opened, and there entered a young page, whose slashed doublet and silken hose were foul with the mud of many lanes, and the dirt of the forest clung to his short cloak, and his hair was wet with the dropping of the leaves, and his cap was crushed, and his jacket was torn. "He is here! he is here!" said the page. "I have followed him by his blood through the forest." Then the page fell at the bed-foot, and there he fainted.

CHAPTER VI.

"Meanwhile war arose."—MILTON.

But as the page sank upon the floor, a small bottle fell from his breast coat-pocket, and the widow saw that it was labeled "antidote for the oil of strychnine." Then the widow's heart leaped for joy, and as she poured the precious drops into the gaping wound, she said a prayer that the page might recover also.

But what noise is this of horses and of men around the humble vineyard of that poor widow? "Tiraloo, tiraloo, tiraloo-ooh!" "Ha!" said the Mountfidget, raising himself on his elbow, "'tis the war-cry of the Grandnostrel!" "Rowdadow, rowdadow, rowdadow-dow!" then greeted his ears. "Ha! ha!" he cried. "Rowdadow, a rowdadow; 'tis the war-cry of the Mountfidget!" And he grasped the sword which lay beneath his pillow. "Mountfidget to the rescue! Shall a man lie still and perish beneath the bedclothes? Ho, a Hossbach! ho, a Walker!" For Walker was the Captain of the men-at-arms at Mountfidget, and the Lord knew the voice of his trusty clansman.

"Aha! alas! alack! and well-a-day," said the young Lord. "Nought can repay me now—either interest or principal. All my money at all the banks cannot prolong my life one hour. No, nor my beeves and swine, though they outnumber the stars of heaven, and are fatter than a butter-tub. It is all up with poor Mountfidget."

"Nay; say not so, my Lord. If only I could reach the wise man that liveth in the mullioned chamber of the north tower, he hath a medicine that might yet be of avail."

Then Mountfidget demanded who was the wise man, and where was the mullioned chamber of the north tower; and when he learned that aid could be had only from the Castle of Grandnostrel, he sighed amain, and sighed again, and then thus he addressed the widow: "Ay, help from Grandnostrel;—yes; but not such aid as that. I want no grey-bearded senior to rack my dying brains with wise saws; but, if it might be given me to let my eyes rest but once on the form of the gentle Euphemia, methinks I could die contented."

Then the widow looked through the lattice-window, and told him how the fight went. But no one thought of the page upon whose brow the clammy hand of death was falling as he lay at the bed-foot.

CHAPTER VII.

"Close against her heaving breast
Something in her hand is pressed."—LONGFELLOW.

Alasco the Wise had been left in the forest, and was unable to stir another step. "'Tis the blood of the Mountfidget," he had said, when he saw the gouts upon the path. "I know it by its purple hue, and by its violet-scented perfume. Follow it on, but take that bottle with thee. And stay, lest thy sex betray thee to ill-usage from the boors, take this page's raiment which I carry in my wallet, and put the bottle in thy breast coat-pocket. If thou find, as is too likely, a gaping wound in the nape of the neck, naught can restore him but this. Pour it in freely, and he shall live. But if he shall first have heard the war-cry of thy father to disturb him, then he shall surely die." So the gentle Euphemia had gone through the forest, and had reached the chamber of the widow in which lay the Lord of Mountfidget.

And as she lay at the foot of the bed, slowly there came back upon her mind a knowledge that she was there. She put her hand to her bosom in haste, and found that the bottle was gone. Then a terrible sound greeted her ears, and she heard the war-cry of her father: Tiraloo, Tiraloo, Tiraloo-ooh! "He is dead," she cried, springing to her feet. "He is dead, and I will die also."

Then the widow knew that it was the gentle Euphemia. "No, thou gentlest one," she said; "he shall not die. He shall live to count the fat beeves and the many swine of Mountfidget, and shall be the possessor of much money in many banks; and thou, thou gentlest one, shall share his blessings. For love shall still be lord of all."

"I do confess," said the gentle Euphemia in a silvern whisper—in a silvern whisper that was heard by him beneath the bedclothes—"I do confess that love is lord of me." Then she sank upon the floor.

CHAPTER VIII.

"I charge you be his faithful and true wife,
Keep warm his hearth and clean his board; and when
He speaks, be quick in your obedience."
ELIZ. B. BROWNING.

And then they all returned to the Castle of Grandnostrel, and on their way they took up the wise Alasco, who had remained in the forest.

"Nay, father," said the damsel, smiling, "but thou hast been right in all things, and hast taught me better than Plato ever taught."

"And was not I young once myself!" said the sage. So when the blood-red wine had warmed his old veins, and made supple the joints of his aged legs, he tripped a measure in the castle hall, and was very jocund.

So the lord of Mountfidget was married to the gentle Euphemia. But when three months were passed and gone, Lieutenant Hossbach had returned to his regimental duties.

And love shall still be lord of all.

GHOSTS IN COURT.

From All the Year Round.

Whether or not the defective ventilation of our Courts of Law be inimical to the subtle fluid of which phantoms are composed, or whether these sensitive essences, oppressed with the absurdities of forensic costume and manners, take fright at the first glimmer of a counselor's wig, or at the titter that follows a counselor's joke, there can be no question of the extreme difficulty that has always been experienced in bringing a spectre fairly to judicial book.

So long as the proceedings retain an extra judicial character, no gentlemen on the extensive rolls of attorneys could devote his time and abilities more zealously to the getting up of a case than has your unfee'd film. Not content with fulfilling the office of detective, the indefatigable phantom has suggested needful testimony, indicated lines of prosecution, collected witnesses, and—all being ready—marched, so to speak, up to the very door of the judgment-hall. There, however, for one of the reasons above stated, or for some other, the spectre has invariably come to a stand. An objection to be sworn, in that impressive manner so familiar to the frequenters of English courts of justice, may have something to do with it. The prospect of a cross-examination by a sceptical person in horsehair, whose incredulity goes the length of doubting one's very existence, and whose questions in any case, must look one's substance through and through, may be sufficiently alarming. Still, it is clear that such coquetting with the forms of legal procedure is, as Dogberry observes, most tolerable, and not to be endured. We need not, therefore, be surprised that a tacit understanding has been arrived at to eliminate the accusing shade altogether. If flesh and blood, that can speak well up to a jury, and stand bullying, cannot convict a man, shall a skulking shadow have that power? No. The ghost's word—appraised by the Prince of Denmark at "a thousand pound"—is now, in the eye of the law, literally not worth one dump.

Respect, however, for the fallen. It is one of the evil results of the "Spiritualism," which has spread like a rabies through society, that, in dealing with those wizards who are medium one day and conjuror the next, according to the amount of detection brought to bear on them, or to the tone of the opinion-market, we are apt to acquire a habit of speaking with over-familiarity of things that lie beyond the hitherto-ascertained limit of natural laws. This is surely a mistake. Nothing, in this educated age, astonishes one more than the extreme narrowness of that district which separates absolute scepticism from blind belief. So close are these neighbors, that, without risk of offending one or the other, the reasonable mind has scarcely space to stir. With the former, the mere act of inquiry seems to involve a sort of abandonment of principle; with the latter, the most superficial examination suffices.

Without in the least challenging the wisdom of that arrangement which has outlawed the ghost, it is singular to trace the manner in which, within the memory of this generation, what must be called, for fault of other phrase, supernatural interference, has, to all appearance, contributed to the ends of justice.

Thus, in the case of a notorious murder near Brighton some thirty years ago, a dream, and a dream alone, led to the discovery of the crime and of the victim's remains.

A curious instance of what, in Scotland, would have been termed second-sight, occurred, within the writer's recollection, in a midland county, and, though of course suppressed at the trial, was (an unusual circumstance) attested upon oath at the preceding inquest. A market-gardener, known, from his fine presence, as "Noble Eden," was murdered while at work in the fields at a long distance from his dwelling. His wife, ironing at a dresser by the kitchen window, saw him run swiftly past, pursued by another man, who brandished a stone-hammer, as if threatening to strike. Aware that it was a spectral illusion, and impressed with an idea that some evil had befallen her husband, Mrs. Eden caused instant search to be made at the spot to which he had intended to proceed, when the body was discovered, cold and stiff—the murderous weapon, a stone-hammer, lying beside him.

Another example of this species of warning attracted some attention in the "burking" times at Edinburgh—the voice of one of the victims, recognized under circumstances irreconcilable with any known law of nature, having led to the suspecting, and thence to the conviction of the assassins.

A gentleman, lately living, used to relate that, while resident near Fort George, N. B., the disappearance of an old woman, who, from her strict and sober habits, was employed by the whole neighborhood as a messenger, created much excitement. Nothing could be discovered respecting her. The search, at the instance of her husband, was at length discontinued. One evening Mr. H. was sitting reading in his arbor, when the missing woman suddenly thrust her head through the leafy shield! There was a broad crimson streak round her neck, and, without her uttering a word, an impression seemed to be conveyed to Mr. H.'s mind that she had been murdered, and that her body lay concealed, under stable refuse, in a distant byre. Search was made there, the corpse was found, and the husband was subsequently executed, on his own confession of the crime.

In the French courts, questions of ghost, or no ghost—and, if the former, what might be the worth of the ghost's testimony seem to have been permitted a wider range. Counsel has been freely heard on either part. In a case that, many years ago, stirred up the whole philosophy of the subject, so much curious matter was elicited as to make the record worth preserving. It is an illustration of the familiar manner in which a not distant generation dealt with the subject.

Honoré Mirabel, a poor laborer on the estate of a family named Gay, near Marseilles, invoked the protection of the law under the following extraordinary circumstances:

He declared that, while lying under an almond-tree, late one night, striving to sleep, he suddenly noticed a man of remarkable appearance standing, in the full moonlight, at the window of a neighboring house. Knowing the house to be unoccupied, he rose to question the intruder, when the latter disappeared. A ladder being at hand, Mirabel mounted to the window, and, on entering, found no one. Struck with a feeling of terror, he descended the ladder with all speed, and had barely touched the ground, when a voice at his back accosted him:

"Pertuisan" (he was of Pertuis,) "there is a large treasure buried close at hand. Dig, and it is yours."

A small stone was dropped on the terrace, as if to mark the spot alluded to.

For reasons not explained, the favored Mirabel shrank from pursuing the adventure alone, but communicated with a friend, one Bernard, a laborer in the employ of the farmeress Paret. This lady being admitted to their confidence, the three assembled next night at the place indicated by the spectre, and, after digging to a considerable depth, came upon a large parcel wrapped in many folds of linen. Struck with the pickaxe it returned, unmistakably, the melodious sound of coin; but the filthy, and, as Paret suggested, plague-stricken appearance of the covering, checked their eager curiosity until, having been conveyed home and well soaked in wine, the parcel was opened, and revealed to their delighted gaze more than a thousand large gold pieces, subsequently ascertained to be Portuguese.

It was remarkable, yet so it was, that Mirabel was allowed to retain the whole of the treasure. Perhaps his friends felt some scruple in interfering with the manifest intentions of the ghost. But Mirabel was not much the happier for it. He feared for the safety of his wealth—he feared for his own life. Moreover, the prevailing laws respecting "treasure-trove" were peculiarly explicit, and it was questionable how far the decision of the ghost might be held to override them.

In France, of treasure found in the highway, half belonged to the King, half to the finder. If in any other public place, half to the high-judiciary, half to the finder. If discovered by magical arts, the whole to the King, with a penalty upon the finder. If, when discovered, the treasure were concealed from the proprietor of the ground, the finder forfeited his share. To these existing claims the phantom had made no allusion. In his perplexity, honest Mirabel bethought him of another friend, one Auguier, a substantial tradesman of Marseilles.

The advice of this gentleman was that the secret should be rigorously confined to those who already knew it, while he himself (Auguier) was prepared to devote himself, heart and soul, to his friend's best interests, lend him any cash he needed (so as to obviate the necessity of changing the foreign money), attend him whithersoever he went, and, in fine, become his personal solace, monitor and guard.

To prevent the possibility of his motives being misinterpreted, the worthy Auguier took occasion to exhibit to his friend a casket, in which was visible much gold and silver coin, besides a jewel or two of some value.

The friendship thus happily inaugurated grew and strengthened, until Mirabel came to the prudent resolution of intrusting the whole treasure to the custody of his friend, and appointed a place and time for that purpose.

On the way to the rendezvous, Mirabel met with an acquaintance, Gaspard Deleuil, whom—Auguier being already in sight—Mirabel requested to wait for him at the side of a thicket; then, going forward, he handed to the trusty Auguier two sealed bags, one of them secured with a red ribbon, the other with blue, and received in return an instrument conceived in the following satisfactory terms:

I acknowledge myself indebted to Honore Mirabel twenty thousand livres, which I promise to pay on demand, acquitting him, moreover, of forty livres which he owes me. Done at Marseilles this 7th of September.

(Signed) LOUIS AUGUIER.

This little matter settled, Mirabel rejoined Deleuil, and, next day, departed for his native village. After starring it there for a few weeks the man of wealth revisited Marseilles, and having passed a jovial evening with his friend and banker, Auguier, was on his way home, when, at a dark part of the road, he was set upon by a powerful ruffian, who dealt him several blows with some sharp weapon, flung him to the ground, and escaped. Fortunately the wounds proved superficial.

This incident begat a certain suspicion in the mind of Mirabel. As soon as he was able, he repaired to Marseilles, and demanded of Auguier the return of his money, or liquidation of the bond. His friend expressed his extreme surprise. What an extraordinary application was here! Money! What money? He indignantly denied the whole transaction. Mirabel must be mad.

To establish his sanity, and at the same time refresh the memory of his friend, Mirabel without further ceremony appealed to the law, and in due course the Lieutenant-Criminal, with his officer, made his appearance at the house of Auguier, to conduct the perquisition. Search being made on the premises, no money was found; but there were discovered two bags and a red ribbon, which were identified by Mirabel as those which he had delivered to his friend.

The account given by the latter differed, in some material particulars, from that of Mirabel. He had enjoyed, indeed, some casual acquaintance with that gentleman. They had dined together, once, at his, (Auguier)'s house. He had accepted the hospitality of Mons. Mirabel as often, at a tavern. He had advanced that gentleman a crown. Mirabel had spoken of a ghost and money, and had talked of placing the latter in his charge. At present, he had, however, limited his confidence to the deposit of two empty bags and a red ribbon. All the other allegations he indignantly denied.

Deeply impressed with the marvellous history, the Lieutenant-Criminal decided that the matter should be sifted to the bottom. The process continued.

Magdalene Paret deposed that Mirabel had called on her one day, looking pale and agitated, and declared that he had been holding converse with an apparition, which had revealed to him the situation of some buried treasure. She was present when the parcel, apparently containing money, was found; and she remembered Mirabel stating, subsequently, that he had placed it for safety in the hands of Auguier.

Gaspard Deleuil repeated the narrative told by Mirabel of the ghost and the gold, adding that he had met him, on the seventh of September, near the Porte des Fainéants (Idlers'-gate,) carrying two bags; that he saw him hand them over to a man who appeared to be waiting for him, and saw him receive in return a piece of paper; and that, on rejoining him, Mirabel stated that he had intrusted to Auguier some new-found treasure, taking his acknowledgment for the same.

François Fourniére, the third witness, confirmed the relation of the spectre and the money by Mirabel, who appeared deeply stricken by the extraordinary favor shown him in this supernatural visitation. On his pressing for a sight of the treasure, Mirabel took the witness to his chamber, and, removing some bricks from the chimney, displayed a large bag filled with gold coin. Having afterward heard of Auguier's alleged dishonesty, the witness reproached him with it; when he became deadly pale and entreated that the subject might be dropped.

Other witnesses deposed to the sudden intimacy, more noticeable on account of their difference of station, that had sprung up between Mirabel and Auguier, dating from the period of the discovery of the gold. Sundry experts bore testimony to the resemblance of the writing of the receipt, signed "Louis Auguier," to the autograph of the latter.

The ghost and Mirabel carried the day. In fact, it was a mere walk over the course. The Lieutenant-Criminal, entirely with them, decreed that Auguier should be arrested, and submitted to the "question."

Appeal, however, was made to the parliament of Aix, and the matter began to excite considerable notice. Persons were found to censure the ready credence given by the Lieutenant-Criminal to the story of the ghost, and, the case coming to hearing, an able advocate of the day buckled on his armor to do battle with the shade.

Is it credible (he asked) that a spirit should quit the repose of another world expressly to inform Mons. de Mirabel, a gentleman with whose existence it seems to have had no previous acquaintance, of the hiding-place of this treasure? How officious must be the nature of that ghost which should select, in a caprice, a man it did not personally know, to enrich him with a treasure, for the due enjoyment of which his social position made him so unfit? How slight must be the prescience of a spirit that could not foresee that Mirabel would be deprived of his treasure by the first knave that he had the misfortune to trust! There could be no such spirit, be assured.

If there was no spectre, there was, according to all human probability, no gold; and, if no gold, no ground for the accusation of Auguier.

Descending to earthly reasoning, was it likely that Mirabel should entrust to Auguier a treasure of whose actual value he knew nothing, or that he should take in return a receipt he had not seen the giver write? How was it, pray, that the woman Paret and Gaspard Deleuil demanded no share in the treasure so discovered? Were these excellent persons superior to the common weaknesses of humanity—curiosity, and the lust of gain? The witness Paret certainly saw the discovery of a parcel; but the rest of her evidence was hearsay. The witness Deleuil saw the exchange of bags and paper; but all the rest—spectre included—was hearsay. And when the witness Fourniére declared that Auguier, being taxed with robbery, turned deadly pale, Auguier frankly—nay, proudly—confessed it, stricken as that honorable burgher was with horror at a charge so foul and unexpected! The climax of injustice was surely reached when this respected, estimable, substantial merchant of France's proudest seamart, was, on the uncorroborated word of a ghost, (for to this it must be traced,) submitted to the torture. In criminal, even more than in civil cases, that which seems repugnant to probability, is reputed false. Let a hundred witnesses testify to that which is contrary to nature and the light of reason, their evidence is worthless and vain. Take, as example, the famous tradition which gives an additional interest to the noble house of Lusignan, and say that certain persons swore that the fairy Melusine, who had the tail of a serpent, and bathed every Saturday in a marble cellar, had revealed a treasure to some weak idiot, who was immediately robbed of it by another. What would be thought of a judge who should, on such testimony, condemn the accused? Is it on such a fairy fable that Auguier, the just, the respected family-father the loyal patriot, must be adjudged guilty. Never! Such justice might be found at Cathay, might prevail among the yet undiscovered regions of the Eastern Archipelago, but in France—no. There remained, in short, but one manifest duty to the Court, namely, to acquit, with all honor, this much-abused man, and to render him such noble compensation as the injuries he had suffered deserved.

It was now, however, the phantom's innings. Turning on the Court the night side of nature, the spectre's advocate pointed out that the gist of Auguier's defence consisted of a narrow and senseless satire upon supernatural visitations, involving a most unauthorized assumption that such things did never occur. Was it intended to contradict Holy Writ? To deny a truth attested by Scripture, by the fathers of the Church, by very wide experience and testimony; finally, by the Faculty of Theology of Paris. The speaker here adduced the appearance of the prophet Samuel at Endor (of which Le Brun remarked that it was, past question, a work commenced by the power of evil, but taken from his hand and completed by a stronger than he); that of the bodies of buried saints after our Lord's resurrection, and that of St. Felix, who, according to St. Augustine, appeared to the besieged inhabitants of Nola. But, say that any doubts could possibly exist, were they not completely set at rest by a recent decision of the Faculty of Theology? "Desiring," says this enlightened decree, "to satisfy pious scruples, we have, after a careful consideration of the subject, resolved that the spirits of the departed may and do, by supernatural power and Divine license, reappear unto the living." And this opinion was in conformity with that pronounced at Sorbonne two centuries before.

However, it was not dogmatically affirmed that the spirit which had evinced this interest in Mirabel was the ghost of any departed person. It might have been a spirit, whether good or evil, of another kind. That such a spirit can assume the human form few will deny, when they recall that the Apostles held that belief, mistaking their Lord, walking on the waves of Galilee, for such an one. The weight of probability, nevertheless, inclines to the side of this singular apparition being, as was first suggested, the spirit of one deceased—perhaps, a remote ancestor of Mirabel—perhaps, one who, in this life, sympathised with honest endeavor, and sought to endow the struggling, toiling peasant with the means of rest and ease. And, with regard to this reappearance, a striking modern instance seemed pertinent to the question at issue. The Marquis de Rambouillet and the Sieur de Precy, aged respectively twenty-five and thirty, were intimate friends. Speaking one day of the prospect of a future state of being, their conversation ended with a mutual compact that the first who died should reveal himself to the survivor. Three months afterward the Marquis went to the war in Flanders, while de Precy, sick with fever, remained in Paris. One night, the latter, while in bed, heard the curtains move, and, turning, recognized his friend, in buff-coat and riding-boots, standing by the bed. Starting up, he attempted to embrace the visitor, but the latter, evading him, drew apart, and, in a solemn tone, informed him that such greetings were no longer fitting, that he had been slain the previous night in a skirmish, that he had come to redeem his promise, and to announce to his friend that all that had been spoken of a world to come was most certainly true, and that it behooved him (De Precy) to amend his life without delay, as he would himself be slain within a very brief period. Finding his hearer still incredulous, the Marquis exhibited a deadly wound below the breast, and immediately disappeared. The arrival of a post from Flanders confirmed the vision. The Marquis had been slain in the manner mentioned. De Precy himself fell in the civil war then pending.

(The speaker here cited a number of kindred examples belonging to the period, such as, in later days, have found parallels in the well-known stories of Lord Tyrone and Lady Betty Cobb, Lord Lyttleton and M. P. Andrews, Prince Dolgorouki and Apraxin, the ex-Queen of Etruria and Chipanti, with a long list of similar cases, and then addressed himself to the terrestrial facts.)

It was proved by Magdalene Paret that the treasure was actually found. By the witness, Deleuil, it was traced into the possession of Auguier. By other witnesses, it was shown that Auguier had made use of many artifices to obtain the custody of the gold, cultivating a romantic attachment for this humble laborer, and seeking to inspire him with fears for his personal safety, so long as he retained possession of so large a sum. Upon the whole, unless it had been practicable to secure the attendance and oral testimony of the very phantom itself, the claim of Mirabel could hardly address itself more forcibly to the favorable judgment of the Court.

It may be that this little deficiency in the chain of evidence weighed more than was expected with the Parliament of Aix. At all events, they demanded further proof, and the peasant, Barnard, was brought forward, and underwent a very rigid examination.

He stated that, on a certain day in May, Mirabel informed him that a ghost had revealed to him the existence of some secreted treasure. That, on the following morning, they proceeded together to the spot indicated by the apparition, but found no money. That he laughed at Mirabel, snapped his fingers at the story, and went away. That he nevertheless agreed to a further search—the witness, Magdalene Paret, being present—but again found nothing. That, subsequently, Mirabel declared he had discovered eighteen pieces of gold, then twelve, finally, thirty-five, but displayed none of them. That Mirabel had, however, sent by him twenty sous to a priest, to say masses for the soul of the departed, to whom he owed so much; and that he had spoken of handing over the treasure to Auguier, and taking the latter's receipt, which certainly seemed to be the same now produced, signed "Louis Auguier."

The matter was obscure and puzzling. There was, by this time, no question that this large sum of money had, somehow, come into the possession of Mirabel. He could not, by skill or labor, have realized the hundredth part of it. No one had been robbed, for the notoriety of the case would at once have produced the loser. If Mirabel had found it (and there were the witnesses who proved the discovery many feet below the surface, in an undisturbed corner of the terrace,) who revealed the precious deposit to this poor simple clown? The scale was inclining, slowly and steadily, to the spectral side, when some new and startling evidence appeared.

Auguier proved that subsequently to the alleged delivery of the treasure into his hands, Mirabel had declared that it was still concealed in the ground, and had invited his two brothers-in-law from Pertuis to see it. Placing them at a little distance from the haunted spot, he made pretence of digging, but, suddenly raising a white shirt, which he had attached to sticks placed crosswise, he rushed toward them, crying out, "The ghost! the ghost!" One of these unlucky persons died from the impressions engendered by this piece of pleasantry. The survivor delivered this testimony.

The case now began to look less favorable for the spectre. It was hardly probable that Mirabel should take so unwarrantable a liberty with an apparition in which he believed, as to represent him, and that for no explainable purpose, by an old white shirt! Was it barely possible that Mirabel was, after all, a humbug, and that the whole story was a pure fabrication for the purpose of obtaining damages from the well-to-do Auguier?

It does not appear to what astute judicial intellect this not wholly impossible idea presented itself. At all events, a new process was decreed, the great object of which was to discover, in the first instance, how and whence came the money in Mirabel's possession?

Under the pressure of this inquiry, the witness Paret was, at length, brought to confess: first, that she had never actually beheld one coin belonging to the supposed treasure; secondly, that she did not credit one word of Mirabel's story; thirdly, that, if she had already deposed otherwise, it was at the earnest entreaty of Mirabel himself.

Two experts were then examined as to the alleged receipt. These differed in opinion as to its being in the handwriting of Auguier; but a third being added to the consultation, all three finally agreed that it was a well-executed forgery.

This, after twenty months, twenty processes, and the examination of fifty-two witnesses, was fatal to the ghost. He was put out of court.

The final decree acquitted Auguier, and condemned Mirabel to the galleys for life, he having been previously submitted to the question. Under the torture, Mirabel confessed that one Etienne Barthélemy, a declared enemy of Auguier's, had devised the spectral fable, as a ground for the intended accusation, and, to substantiate the latter, had lent him (for exhibition) the sum of twenty thousand livres. By an after process Barthélemy was sentenced to the galleys for life, and the witnesses Deleuil and Fourniére to be

hung up by the armpits, in some public place, as false witnesses.

So far as records go, this singular case was the last in which, in French law courts, the question of ghost or no ghost was made the subject of legal argument and sworn testimony.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Perpetual Motion Seeker.

The celebrated French physician, PINEL, relates the case of a watchmaker who was infatuated with the chimera of perpetual motion, and to effect this discovery, he set to work with indefatigable ardor. From unremitting attention to the object of his enthusiasm, coinciding with the influence of revolutionary disturbances, his imagination was greatly heated, his sleep was interrupted, and at length a complete derangement took place. His case was marked by a most whimsical illusion of the imagination; he fancied that he had lost his head upon the scaffold; that it had been thrown promiscuously among the heads of many other victims; that the judges, having repented of their cruel sentence, had ordered their heads to be restored to their respective owners, and placed upon their respective shoulders; but that, in consequence of an unhappy mistake, the gentleman who had the management of that business, had placed upon his shoulders the head of one of his unhappy companions. The idea of this whimsical change of his head occupied his thoughts night and day, which determined his friends to send him to an asylum. Nothing could exceed the extravagance of his heated brain; he sung, he cried, or danced incessantly; and as there appeared no propensity to commit acts of violence or disturbance, he was allowed to go about the hospital without control, in order to expend, by evaporation, the effervescence of his spirits. "Look at these teeth!" he cried, "mine were exceedingly handsome; these are rotten and decayed. My mouth was sound and healthy; this is foul and diseased. What difference between this hair and that of my own head!"

The idea of perpetual motion frequently recurred to him in the midst of his wanderings, and he chalked on all the doors or windows as he passed the various designs by which his wondrous piece of mechanism was to be constructed. The method best calculated to cure so whimsical an illusion appeared to be that of encouraging his prosecution of it to satiety. His friends were accordingly requested to send him his tools, with materials to work upon, and other requisites, such as plates of copper and steel, and watch-wheels. His zeal was now redoubled; his whole attention was riveted upon his favorite pursuit. He forgot his meals, and after about a month's labor our artist began to think he had followed a false route. He broke into a thousand fragments the piece of machinery which he had fabricated with so much toil and thought and labor. He then entered upon a new plan, and labored for another fortnight. The various parts being completed, he brought them together; he fancied that he saw a perfect harmony among them. The whole was now finally adjusted—his anxiety was indescribable—motion succeeded; it continued for some time, and he supposed it capable of continuing forever. He was elevated to the highest pitch of ecstacy and triumph, and ran like lightning into the interior of the hospital, crying out, like another ARCHIMEDES, "At last I have solved this famous problem, which has puzzled so many men celebrated for their wisdom and talents!" Grievous to add, he was checked in the midst of his triumph. The wheels stopped! the perpetual motion ceased! His intoxication of joy was succeeded by disappointment and confusion; though to avoid a humiliating and mortifying confession, he declared that he could easily remove the impediment: but, tired of such experimental employment, he determined for the future to devote his attention solely to his business.

There still remained another imaginary impression to be counteracted—that of the exchange of his head, which unceasingly occurred to him. A keen and unanswerable stroke of pleasantry seemed best adapted to correct this fantastic whim. Another convalescent, of a gay and facetious turn, instructed beforehand, adroitly turned the conversation to the subject of the famous miracle of St. Denis, in which it will be recollected that the holy man, after decapitation, walked away with his head under his arm, which he kissed and condoled with for its misfortune. Our mechanician strongly maintained the possibility of the fact, and sought to confirm it by an appeal to his own case. The other set up a loud laugh, and replied with a tone of the keenest ridicule: "Madman as thou art, how could St. Denis kiss his own head? Was it with his heels?" This equally unexpected and unanswerable retort forcibly struck the maniac. He retired confused amid the laughter which was provoked at his expense, and never afterward mentioned the exchange of his head.—*Temple Bar.*

A French Bagne.

The Paris journals are employed in carefully hiding the details produced in a letter to the *Messenger du Midi*, from Toulon, wherein, while describing the arrival and departure of LEPINE, the fashionable shoemaker of Paris, the member of the Legion of Honor, and the highly respectable citizen, condemned for the murder of his mistress under the most aggravating circumstances, the writer proceeds to describe the punishment awarded to the two convicts who lately escaped from the Murillon, and who were recaptured after several days' starvation in the woods and fields. These men have been consigned to what is called the "Hells of the Bagne." Now, it seems necessary that the public should be kept in utter ignorance of the very existence of such a place, in order that the French papers may go on boasting of the superior humanity of the French laws over those of every other nation, and each time they mention the cruelty of England and "the torture of the lash," thank God, who has not made Frenchmen of the same harsh clay as that of which the Anglo-Saxon has been moulded. These Hells of the Bagne consist of a number of subterranean cells hollowed out beneath the casemates of the fortifications of Toulon. They are just wide and long enough to contain the body of a full-grown man, who, if above the common height, has not sufficient room to stretch his legs. The convict is chained by the leg to a ring in the wall; his hands, crossed one over the other by a strong iron gyve above the wrist, remain in the same position during the whole time of his punishment, which extends to one, two or three months, according to the gravity of the offence. He is forced to eat, to sleep, and act with his hands in the identical posture in which they were left by the blacksmith employed to rivit the double gyve on his entrance! No light is suffered to penetrate this "hell," and only just sufficient air to prevent its miserable inmates from being suffocated by the fetid emanations from the pail fixed in a hollow of the wall, and which forms the only furniture of the place. After a month or two of this punishment, it seems that the man who has not meanwhile been conveyed to the cemetery or the madhouse is found to have grown tractable as any sucking dove. No convict has ever been known to incur the punishment a second time. The reason of this may be easily guessed, for there are but three to choose from. The writer of the letter mentions, by the way, that his visit to one of these "hells" was accidental, the public never having been admitted even to a knowledge of their existence, lest the general indignation should bring down reprobation on the Government.—*London Globe.*

Madame Grisi.

Referring to Mme. GRISI's reappearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Such singing as Mme. GRISI now favors her audience with has seldom been heard at a good Italian theatre. We were informed in Mr. MAPLESON's prospectus for the present season, that this once celebrated artist had been 'prevailed upon' to return to what, we believe, was called, and justly, 'the scene of her former triumphs.' But every one knows that five years ago she was 'prevailed upon' to retire from a theatre at which she had held a very distinguished position, and that, by way of insuring to this retirement a final character, she was 'prevailed upon' to sign agreement binding her not to reappear in public until after the expiration of three clear years. Considering the condition of Mme. GRISI's voice at that time, to impose upon her three years' abstinence from public singing seemed equivalent to requiring her absolutely to withdraw into private life. The manager of the Royal Italian Opera reckoned without miracles, and in the ordinary course of nature it was impossible that Madame GRISI, after an arduous unbroken career of thirty years, should recover powers which already for some time had evidently begun to fail her. The miracle has not been worked. A voice full of imperfections in 1861, when, out of respect to a singer who had so long held the highest place in public favor, no one liked to notice them, has now scarcely a trace of beauty left; nor is there at present any reason why this fact, patent enough to those who heard Madame GRISI on the evening of the 5th, should not be plainly stated. Much respect is due, no doubt, to an old favorite, but some little respect is also due to the public; and after two triumphant final appearances it is not considerate on the part of Mme. GRISI to abuse our patience by coming before us a third time. Like *Don Basilio* in the 'Barber of Sevile,' she refuses to take a hint, and it is absolutely necessary to say *Buona sera* to her in a very explicit manner." The *Daily Telegraph* says: "We understand, on the best authority, that the engagement between Mme. GRISI and Mr. MAPLESON has been canceled. In taking this step Mme. GRISI has exercised a most wise discretion."

Marshal Magnan.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: "The late Marshal MAGNAN, who commanded the army of Paris at the time of the *coup d'etat* of 1852, is described at length in Mr. KINGLAKE's book—a history which, though to some extent discredited on account of its sensational character, is, as I can vouch from personal knowledge, one of the most truthful in all essential particulars, that ever was written. Well, Marshal MAGNAN, who was smelt out by a keen nose as an officer in difficulties, who was of the stuff to make a tool of, never knew what it was to draw his full pay before the *coup d'etat.* The half of his pay was always seized by creditors. After the *coup d'etat* he was furnished with means to pay his debts, and he led a magnificent life till about two years ago, when he quitted this world full of years and honors. A lawsuit with his heirs has just brought to light the by no means astonishing fact that his old reckless habits continued on a larger scale after his accession to fortune, and after his intimate association with an act difficult to justify in any case, and requiring for an excuse the evidence of good faith and great personal purity on the part of the actors. Well, it has transpired that Marshal MAGNAN pawned his Senator's salary as a security for gambling transactions at the Bourse, and the legal question not yet decided is, whether the quarter's arrears due at the time of his death can be made available by the creditor."

Russian Journalism.

M. KATKOFF, the well-known editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, has at last got himself into trouble, and at this moment defies the Government with the same vigor that he formerly showed in supporting it. M. KATKOFF was more than once nearly coming into collision with the authorities two years ago, when he attacked what he considered its pro-Polish policy in a series of something like one hundred and fifty articles, all nominally based on M. SCHEDO-FERROTI's "*Que fera-t-on de la Pologne.*" M. KATKOFF's great idea is the unification of the Russian state, and the abolition of all provincial or national distinctions in the non-Russian parts of the empire; and in pursuing this chimera he has denounced certain influential parties in the Government, whom he accuses of "separatist tendencies." After hinting its intention of sending M. KATKOFF a "warning" if he persisted in his attacks, the Minister of the Interior has at last addressed a first *avertissement* to him, on the ground that his false accusations are "calculated to excite mistrust toward the Government." The "warning" appears in the official *Northern Post*, and according to law, M. KATKOFF ought to insert it in his own journal. This, however, he distinctly refuses to do. The penalty to which a newspaper editor is liable for not accepting and publishing a "warning" is 25 roubles a day, (about $4;) and M. KATKOFF declares that he will pay this fine for three months, and then withdraw altogether from the journal which has gained such a high reputation under his management, and which, whatever its faults may be, is immeasurably superior to all journals that had ever appeared in Russia before. Whatever be the result of this little misunderstanding between M. KATKOFF and the Government, it is interesting to see the attitude that an independent Russian publicist dares to take up under the reign of ALEXANDER II.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Walk Across Europe by a Boy.

A feat of juvenile courage and perseverance has just been accomplished by a French boy of thirteen which is worth mention. Three months ago, dissatisfied with his treatment by an uncle in Paris, he started from the latter capital with 68f. in his pockets to go to his mother, who is married to a second husband, a French workman in the employ of the Shah at Teheran. With the aid of a map and guide-book the little adventurer tramped right across Europe, receiving such hospitality by the way that, on reaching Constantinople, he had still nearly half his francs remaining. After a short rest in Pera, he crossed the Bosphorus, *en route* for Persia, but a little beyond Scutari was stopped by some Turkish policemen and brought back till an interpreter was found. His story being thus learned, he was passed over to Pera and placed in charge of the French Consul, in whose custody he now is, unable to understand why he should be interfered with, and angrily impatient to pursue his journey. Love for his mother, and a keen yearning for her protection, rather than any mere wild impulse of boyish adventure, seem to have been his chief motive throughout.—*Levant Herald.*

Imprisonment for Debt in France.

A point of law relating to imprisonment for debt, of some consequence to foreigners, and not generally known, has been settled by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. A short time since M. SCHULLMANN, a merchant residing in Paris, arrested a Bavarian on the ground that he was about to leave the country without paying his debts. The latter disputed the legality of the arrest, on the plea that his creditor is a Bavarian, and therefore not entitled to avail himself of the privilege conferred on creditors by the law of 1832. The defendant commenced proceedings, first, to set aside the arrest as illegal; and, secondly, to recover damages for illegal arrest, for which he claimed 20,000f. The creditor, however, pleaded that he had been authorized by an Imperial decree to establish his domicile in France, and that consequently he enjoyed all the civil rights of a French citizen. The Court adopted this view of the case, confirmed the arrest, and condemned the prisoner in costs.

Road-making in France.

A series of experiments has been conducted for some time past by the municipal authorities of Paris, in order to test the comparative merits of the LEMOINE and BALLAISON steam locomotives employed in crushing and consolidating the broken granite laid on the streets of that city. It has at last been decided that the BALLAISON locomotive is the better of the two. It has two rollers, the engine being between them and the boiler on one of them. The motion is communicated by a chain. With fuel and water the weight of the BALLAISON steam roller is 13½ tons with springs, and an iron frame work 15¼ tons. Its force is ten-horse power, and its consumption of coal about 16 pounds per horse. It does its work in half the time and at half the cost that would be required were the work done by rollers drawn by horses, and the work is done more rapidly and completely. It may now be seen at all hours of the day crushing smooth the granite of the new boulevards of Paris; in the more crowded thoroughfares it works only at night.

A Winter on the Matterhorn.

M. BLATTER, one of the three meteorologists who have passed the Winter in a part of the Matterhorn, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, for the purpose of taking observations, descended a few days back to the village of Meiringen. He related that his brother and himself had enjoyed excellent health, while their companion, an Italian, had suffered severely from the climate. The greatest cold had been 23 deg. Réamur, (19¼ below zero Fahrenheit;) as recently as the 24th of March the temperature was 23 9-10 Réamur. The average throughout the Winter was 16 deg. Réamur, (4 below zero Fahrenheit.) Their provisions had consisted of meat from the Valais dried in the air, and which had remained almost perfectly sweet. The only living creature the observers had seen were choucas, (a kind of jackdaw,) which flew around the hut without the slightest timidity.

A Portuguese Editor.

The chief editor of the *Lucifer*, a scandalous publication, belonging to the lower order of the Lisbon periodicals, has been sentenced by a decree of the Supreme Tribunal to fifteen years' transportation. This worthy, whose name was GUEDES, made it his business to call occasionally upon certain personages of the upper classes with a proof in his pocket of disclosures of a personal character, which he regretted must appear in print unless a certain sum could be paid to his colleagues, who were of course most mercenary. In this way he appears to have extorted money from the Marquis DE VIANNA, LORENCO DA LUZ, Director of the Bank of Portugal, and others. But unfortunately he flew at higher game, and trumped up a scandalous story about the King and the Duchess DE PALMELLA, a matter which was beyond all patience. In consequence of this he was accused and brought to trial.

Learning in the East.

The taste for historical studies, which is one of the particular characteristics of the present age, is beginning to penetrate into the East. The town of Edcemiadzin, near Mount Ararat, in Armenia, the residence of the patriarch, contains a splendid library, composed of 3,000 Armenian MSS., of which the literary world was hitherto quite ignorant. A catalogue of the collection has now been printed and presents a vast field for researches into the religious and political history of Central Asia. It reveals the existence of unknown works by the fathers of the Church, and of fragments of DIODORUS, SICULUS and of ARISTOTLE. The Armenian patriarch states, in an official preface, that those manuscripts which have been kept secret will be for the future not only open to examination, but that extracts may be taken for learned men in all parts of the world, if they pay the cost of copying.—*Paris Moniteur.*

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.

Sudden death is in many, perhaps the majority of cases ascribed to "heart disease," and persons threatened with that mysterious affection deem themselves incurable and peculiarly the subject of supernatural control. An investigation into the causes of sixty-six sudden deaths in Europe, proves that heart disease, so-called by the physicians, was present in only two of the subjects. Nine died from apoplexy and 46 from congestion of the lungs. The latter disease is a sudden flooding of the blood passages in the lungs, to such an extent that not enough air could enter to support life. Congestion of the lungs is brought on by cold feet, tight clothing, sitting still until chilled immediately after heating exercise—sudden changes of a sort similar to the last and depressing news. From this catalogue, persons suspecting the presence of heart disease can see that quietude and moderate changes are best for them.

The *Iridoscope* is the name for a new eye instrument. Half a pill box perforated by a fine needle will answer. Cover the eye closely with this and look steadily at the sky. The observer can watch his own tears streaming over the eye, note the dilation and contraction and even see the aqueous humor poured in when the eye is fatigued with long observation. The value of the instrument lies in the fact that a person with a cataract will see only a sort of veil covering the luminous disc seen by healthy eyes.

A recent report to Earl RUSSELL on United States coals, says that the Cumberland coal is the best. This is used by the Cunard steamers, which fact explains a curious perplexity. In the old races between the Cunard and Collins steamers the Cunarders invariably beat going East, and the Collins on the Western voyage, the reason being solely that the Cunarders used Cumberland coal on the voyage from America and Welch coal on the return.

Reasoning is to be done in future by machinery. An Englishman having invented a new system of logic, next proceeded to make a machine which will return true answers to logical premises, read off on the keys of the instrument just as a piano returns related sounds in response to finger touches. The machine is to gain its first fame in the exposure of scientific fallacies.

Three trains were recently stopped on one Scottish railway simply by the force of the wind and all at the same hour; one of the trains was stopped in a deep gap through which the wind poured with immense force. The front of the engine was afterward found to be covered with a whitish deposit which proved to be salt, and the bright parts were much rusted.

A German experimenter stretched some carefully washed linen cloth on poles, so as to form a sort of roof. Over one roof he allowed dilute hydro-chloric acid to trickle for fourteen days and over another a one per cent. solution of soda. The solutions were then examined and found to contain traces of silicia, soda, potash, alumini, iron, manganese, chlorine, carbonic acid, phosphoric acid and sulphuric acid.

The word used in the Hebrew (Joshua, v., 2) in speaking of the Jewish sacrificial knife implies that it was made of flint, and the same word is elsewhere translated, "sharp stone." It is probable that this knife was a piece of some stone, perhaps obsidian or "volcanic glass," which formed the sacred knives of all savage races, especially those living in volcanic countries.

The glacial theory is now extended to the moon. The theory rests on a comparison of stereoscopic views of the moon and of the Alps. The [illegible] tically within 240 miles of us, and at the same distance the [illegible] Swiss Alps can be detected with the naked eye.

Every one has seen meteors shoot blazing across the sky at night. An astronomer now reports the passage of an unburned meteor, which he supposes was outside the limit of the earth's atmosphere. It was a dark body moving with immense rapidity and visible only by coming between himself and the moon.

If acetate of soda is fused and allowed to cool in presence of a limited amount of moist air, it will not crystalize, but assume a pasty consistency even at zero. But if then exposed freely to dry air and touched with a dry solid body, it will suddenly "set" in a mass of prismatic crystals, and disengage so much heat that its temperature rises to 84°.

Geologists hold that no new animals or plants have come in since the creation of man. But not so of diseases. New ones appear every now and again. The last is called acetonemia because it is supposed to arise from the formation of acetone arising from the decomposition of organic substances as grape sugar in the stomach. It has proved fatal in a few hours.

English papers now pay great attention to American inventions in ordnance, armored ships and other similar productions. Full drawings and explanations of some of the peculiarities of our service are from time to time published in foreign scientific journals.

The peat of the famous Chat Moss is 17 to 25 feet thick when wet, but when drained the thickness falls to half this or less. The Moss is being redrained, and the excavations show signs of a former forest of oaks, with a dense undergrowth of birch, hazel, &c. The Moss may once have been an arm of the sea.

BUNSEN, in examining the spectrum of didymium, has found that the black lines peculiar to that element vary according to the direction the light is allowed to pass through the crystal. This shows that physical structure has something to do with the spectrum lines as well as chemical constitution.

Lovers of strong tobacco for smoking may enjoy their fancy without imbibing too much nicotine by putting a little wad of cotton soaked in tannin or citric acid in the pipe-stem. The smoke in traversing this leaves so much of its nicotine that only two parts in seven pass through to the mouth.

The French Government has offered a prize of 50,000 francs for the discovery of the method by which voltaic electricity may be made applicable to manufactures as a source of heat, to illumination, to chemistry, mechanics or practical medicine. The offer is open for five years from April 18, 1866.

An error in placing a fine dot which fixes the length of a base line in astronomical measurements, amounting to 1-5,000th part of an inch, will amount to an error of 70 feet in calculating the diameter of the earth, 306 miles in the sun's distance, and 65,800,000 in the distance of the nearest fixed star.

Heat has always been supposed to assist the union of gases which possessed any affinity for each other. But a Frenchman has found that oxygen has no tendency to unite with hydrogen, carbonic oxide or carbon at a temperature higher than the fusing point of platinum.

Every nation that has a place in the Paris Exhibition is to have also a restaurant where the peculiar tastes of its people are appealed to. Polynesia is to be largely represented, and Esquimauxdom somewhat so. We may therefore expect the most show of blubber, "slush," bird's nest fricassee and rat.

The English iron-clads have the following speeds at deep-draught and running over a measured mile under the most favorable circumstances: *Warrior*, 14.356 knots per hour; *Black Prince*, 13.604; *Defence*, 11.618; *Resistance*, 11.834; *Hector*, 12.36; *Valiant*, 12.633.

A new lens for photographers' use is made in Germany, with a focus of 10 to 20 inches, the larger covering a plate of 30 by 20 inches. It is composed of two lenses of crown glass, and is perfectly achromatic. Its principal use is for landscapes.

It is said the dance around the May-pole, in which the peasantry of some countries indulge every Spring is the trivial remnant of an old form of worship with which the Round Towers of Ireland were connected.

It is proposed to make lucifer matches by putting the phosphorous on first and the sulphur over it. In rubbing the sulphur will break or wear off and expose the phosphorous to friction. Such matches will not take fire so easily.

Another skeleton has been found in England, which, from some accompanying pins made of bone, and supposed to have been used to fasten the dress, is referred to an age before the use of metal for such purposes was known.

A *post mortem* examination of a young French officer disclosed the fact that all his internal organs were reversed in position; the heart on the right side, the liver on the left, &c. He had always had excellent health.

A rats' tail may be cut off and inserted into any other part of the animal's body, even by the small end, and the nerves will soon learn to convey sensation in a direction opposite to that to which they are accustomed.

Another mammoth has been found frozen in ice in Siberia. The Russian Government have sent an expedition to find him, which hopes to reach the spot before the dogs have entirely dispatched the animal.

The well-known value of phosphate of lime as a manure is now attributed to a power which that substance possesses of putrifying flesh or nitrogenous substances.

A "chemist" in London, for a fee of five shillings, returns a method for adulterating butter, fat, tallow or suet, and potatoes. The result is only half butter.

The Duke of Hamilton finding his valuable herd of Ayrshire cows in danger from the Rinderpest sent them down his coal mines, where they enjoy perfect immunity from the plague which rages above.

The Teutons have the largest brains of any people, and the ancient Australians and Peruvians the smallest. The average negro brain contains nine cubic inches less than the Teuton.

The making of soda is a long process. But it has been found that the contact of steam with salt water will produce caustic soda and hydrochloric acid, and the process may be simplified.

When water is boiled under oil and the steam collected and condensed, a bubble of gas remains, which is found to be nitrogen, proving the absorptive power of water upon gases.

A medical professor of some distinction has been compelled to recommence the laborious studies of six or seven years, from having lost his memory by an attack of typhoid fever.

After several years' costly experiments, the English Ordnance officers are just arriving at the conclusion that a gun which is almost the *fac-simile* of our Parrott yields surprising results.

The eruptions of volcanoes are referred to the contact of ocean water with subterranean heated matter.

The Hottentots are supposed to be the most ancient people in Africa, and at one time to have covered the larger part of that continent.

Vanadic acid is worth $150 per ounce, yet the clay bed which underlies London is estimated to contain 303,443 tons.

In 1767 an English cathedral was repaired by means of a wicker-work scaffold, constructed by an ingenious basketmaker.

One of the ancient aqueducts which supplies Jerusalem with water is formed of blocks of stone so keyed together as to form a perfect syphon.

Ivory may be rendered quite flexible by soaking it in hydrochloric acid. On drying it becomes hard again, but water will now restore its flexibility.

The latest reported California discovery is an ink mine, furnishing an article equal to any "writing fluid."

LIEBIG proposes to ventilate close places by keeping fresh hydrate of lime exposed in them. This rapidly absorbs carbonic acid.

Crystals of gold, iridium or platinum, can be obtained by decomposing the chlorides of those metals under certain conditions of temperature.

The consumption of oxygen by animals varies directly with the surface and inversely with the bulk of their bodies.

Immense pressure will prevent the formation of ice, because this counteracts the expansive property of water turning into ice.

Cornstalk paper is used for primary school books in Austria. It is yellowish and less fatiguing to the eye.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON is said to have had a magnet set in a finger-ring, which, though weighing only three grains, could sustain 746 grains.

The rotating fan so much used for ventilating mines and blowing furnaces is spoken of as early as 1530.

A suspension bridge at Vienna has cast steel chains which were proved under a strain of 25 tons to the square inch.

The engines of the English iron-clad ships expend 6-10ths of their power in propelling the vessel, and 4-10ths in overcoming friction, &c.

High pressure steam has been used in the distillation of mercury.

The silk which is used every year at Lyons is sufficient to encircle the earth 82,506 times.

Hybernating animals sometimes increase in weight by respiration alone.

China absorbs a large part of the silver produced in Nevada.

The petroleum product of Pennsylvania in 1865 was 2,279,000 barrels.

The locomotive engines alone of Great Britain transform 13,392 tons of water into steam every day.

The coloring matter of leaves is unchanged by nine years of putrefaction in the absence of light.

Fifty millions cubic feet of water pass Montreal in the St. Lawrence River every minute.

Soap bubbles for philosophical investigation are now blown from a solution of oleate of soda. A [illegible] can be produced with this.

A little island has been discovered in a supposed [illegible] in the planet Mars.

A late earthquake wave traveled at the rate of [illegible] feet per second.

The population of London in 1865 is calculated at 3,000,000 persons.

The largest Aneroid barometer yet made has a dial two feet in diameter. It is extremely sensitive.

Paris is now supplied with ice from the Swiss Alps, the crop having failed near the city.

The new metal Indium is found in considerable quantities in a zinc blende from Germany.

Electrical machines made of well-baked (but not charred) wood give much better results than the glass or ebonite discs.

Pharaoh's Serpents are bad biters of those that make them. Mercurial diseases result from handling the compounds.

LAW REPORTS.

Sales at Auction—Contracts of Purchase and Sale at Auction are Founded on Mutual Promises and are Not Perfected Until they Have Received the Assent of Both Parties—Assent is Not Had Until a Bid is Made and Accepted, and the Property Struck Down to the Bidder—Duties and Agency of the Auctioneer and of the Master.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Levi S. Bloscom vs. The Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this case applied to the Court below to have the sale of the defendants' road upon the foreclosure of a certain mortgage confirmed to him—he having been the highest bidder at the sale, (which was not accepted,) and the sale having been subsequently discontinued at the direction of the solicitor for the complainants in the foreclosure proceedings. The prayer of the petitioner was denied, upon the ground that the parties to the case had satisfied the decree of record and directed the master to discontinue the sale.

Appeal was thereupon taken to this Court, where a motion was made to dismiss the same, which was denied, the Court ruling that a bidder at a master's sale in chancery thereby subjected himself to the jurisdiction of the Court, and would be compelled to perform his agreement specifically. It was said: "It would seem that he must acquire a corresponding right to appear and claim at the hands of the Court such relief as the rules of equity proceeding entitle him to."

Upon the argument on the merits, the appellant put forth the same theory—that the bidder subjected himself to obligations, and must acquire corresponding rights; that he was entitled to have protection. That in his bid he had such a property as could be assigned for a consideration; such a property as would be protected in the hands of his assignee; that the owner of the decree could not control it or suspend its execution, after the rights of the bidder had thus attached, and thus extinguish those rights, without his consent, without compensation for the injury, and without action by the Court, at any time before the sale is confirmed.

The defendants insisted that a bidder did not acquire title until the property was *struck down* to him; that there must be consent of both parties, to give him title; that such a consent was not obtained in this case, and there was consequently no *contract.*

After argument, the views of the Court appear to have somewhat changed.

By the Court, Mr. Justice Clifford delivering the opinion: Respondents mortgaged their railroad to certain trustees as a security for moneys loaned and advances of various kinds, and to defray the current expenses of operating the railroad and of keeping the same in repair. Suit was brought by the trustees and certain creditors, named in the bill of complaint, to foreclose the mortgage for a breach of the conditions, and the cause proceeded to a decree of foreclosure and of sale. Substance of the decree was that the mortgaged premises should be sold, at public auction, under direction of the Marshal of the District, unless the mortgagors should pay to the complainants, previous to the sale, the sum of $254,175, with interest from the date of decree. Pursuant to that decree, the Marshal, on the 6th day of June, 1862, offered the mortgaged premises for sale; but as no bids were received, he adjourned the sale, under the instructions of the solicitors of the complainants to the 19th day of the same month, at the same hour and place.

Report of the Marshal also shows that he again offered the premises for sale at the time and place of adjournment, and that the appellant bid for the same, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was the highest and best bid received at the time. Fearing that the stock would be sacrificed if the sale should be completed the agent of the stockholders made application to the solicitors of the complainants, requesting that the sale might be postponed for a short time to enable the respondents to make some arrangements to pay the mortgage debt without a sale of the property. Yielding to that suggestion the solicitors gave such directions, and the Marshal accordingly adjourned the sale for the period of two days, giving notice at the time that at the sale at the expiration of that period would be again opened at the same hour and place, and that the bid of the appellant would be regarded as pending.

Such an arrangement having been negotiated during those two days, a further adjournment became necessary to enable the parties to carry it into effect; but when the sale was opened for that purpose the appellant was present and increased his bid to the full amount of the mortgage debt, including interest, costs and expenses of sale. No other bids having been made, the sale was adjourned, as directed, to the 1st day of October, and afterwards to the 15th day of January following, but before the day to which the last adjournment was made the respondents paid the amount of the decree to the complainants, and the sale was discontinued.

Record also shows that the appellant applied to the Court by petition on the 9th day of October, 1862, to have the sale confirmed to him on his bid as increased to the full amount of the decree of foreclosure and sale, but the Court denied the prayer of the petition, and from that order the petitioner appealed to this Court.

1. Appellant contends that inasmuch as he bid the full amount of the decree, interest and costs, at a time when the mortgaged premises were duly offered for sale, and inasmuch as his bid was the highest and best bid offered for the premises, it became and was the duty of the Marshal to have struck off the property to him as the legal purchaser of the same, and that the District Court erred in denying his petition for the confirmation of the sale.

On the other hand respondents deny that any sale was ever made, and insist that the bid of the appellant was a mere offer of purchase, which he might withdraw at any time before the bid was accepted or the property was struck off to him, and an entry to that effect was made by the Marshal.

2. Sale of mortgaged premises under a decree of foreclosure and sale are usually made in the Federal Courts by the Marshal of the District where the decree was entered, or by the master appointed by the Court, as directed in the decree. Such sales must be made by the person designated in the decree and under his immediate direction or supervision, but he may employ an auctioneer to conduct the sale if it be made in his presence. Express directions in the decree in this case were, that the mortgaged premises should be sold at public auction, unless the respondents, as mortgagors, should, previously to such sale, pay the complainants the amount of the mortgage debt as specified in the decree.

3. Contracts for the purchase and sale of goods or lands at public auction are contracts founded upon mutual promises and a mutuality of obligation, and consequently they cannot be regarded as having been perfected and made binding unless they have received the consent of the parties. Consent of parties being essential to the contract set up in this case, it becomes important to ascertain in what way and to what extent such assent must be manifested, and to distinguish accurately between mere offers or proposals by the one party not accepted or approved by the other, and mutual and positive engagements which neither party can retract or withdraw.—(Addison on Con., ed. 1857, p. 23–154.)

Unaccepted offers to enter into a contract bind neither party, and can give rise to no cause of action; as for example, if one merchant offers to sell goods to another, such an offer is not binding until it has been in some form accepted by the party to whom it was made. Liability cannot arise in such a case, because the party making the offer cannot be held answerable to the other for not selling the goods, unless that other, by accepting the offer, has bound himself to purchase.

4. Biddings at an auction, says Mr. Addison, are mere offers, which may be retracted at any time before the hammer is down, and the offer has been accepted—Ad. on Con., p. 26. The leading case upon that subject is that of Paine vs. Cone, 3 Term 148, where it was expressly held that every bidding at an auction is nothing more than an offer on one side, until it has received the assent of the auctioneer as the agent of the owner. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held, in the case of Fisher vs. Leitzer, 23 Penn. St. R. 308, that a bidder at a Sheriff's sale has a right to retract his bid before the property is struck down to him, and that the Sheriff has no right to prescribe conditions which shall deprive him of such a right. Express ruling was that a bid at an auction before the hammer falls, is like an offer before acceptance, and that when the bid is withdrawn before it is accepted, there is no contract—and that such a bidder cannot be regarded in any sense as a purchaser. Rule, as laid down in the last edition of Story on sales, is substantially the same as that adopted in the preceding case. Speaking of ordinary sales at an auction, the author says that the seller may withdraw the goods, or the bidder may retract his bid at any time before they are struck off, and the reason assigned for the rule is that so long as the final consent of both parties is not signified by the blow of the hammer, there is no actual agreement to a definite proposition. 1 Sug. on V. and P. 25. But as soon as the hammer is struck down, says the same author, the bargain is considered as concluded, and the seller has no right afterwards to accept a higher bid, nor the buyer to withdraw from the contract. Rutledge vs. Grant, 4 Bing., 653; Cook vs. Oxley, 3 Tem., 654; Adams vs. Linsdell, 1 Barn. and Ald., 681; Story on S., sec 461. Same rules prevail upon a sale under common law process as in other cases of sales at public auction, so far as respects the question now before the Court. Until the property is actually struck off to the bidder he may withdraw his bid, as a mere offer or proposition. (Crock on Sher. p. 201, 5.) Judicial sales made under decretal orders of Courts of Chancery are also in this country governed substantially by the same rules, except that such sales are usually made by the Marshal or a Master in Chancery, acting as an officer of the Court, and are always regarded as under the control of the Court and subject to the power of the Court to set the sale aside for good cause shown, or open it any time before it has been confirmed if the circumstances of the case require the exercise of that power. Doubtless such sales are usually conducted under the advice of the solicitor of the complainant, and it is sometimes said that the solicitor in all questions arising between the vendor and the purchaser must be considered as the agent of all the parties to the suit; but it is believed that the remark must be received with some qualification. (Dolby vs. Pullan. 1 Russ. and My., 296.) Suppose it to be so, [illegible] sense, still it is true that the Marshal or Master, as the case may be is the officer of the Court, and that all the [illegible] proceedings are subject to the revision and control of the Court. (Collier vs. Whipple, 13 Wen., p. 229.) In sales directed by a Court of Chancery, says Judge Story, the whole business is transacted by a public officer, under the guidance and superintendence of the Court itself. Even after the sale is made, it is not final until a report is made to the Court, and it is approved and confirmed. Either party may object to the report, and the purchaser himself, who becomes a party to the sale, may appear before the Court, and if any mistake has occurred may have it corrected. He, therefore, becomes a party to the proceeding, and may represent and defend his own interest, and may be compelled by process of the Court to comply with the terms of the contract. (Smith vs. Arnold, 5 Mason, 420.)

6. Subject to those qualifications, and perhaps some others which need not be noticed, the question of sale or no sale, when it arises under a state of facts such as are exhibited in this record, may be fully tested by substantially the same rules as those which apply in cases of sales under common law process or in other cases of sales at public auction. Tested by those sales, it is clear to a demonstration that there was no sale of the mortgaged premises in this case, because the property was never struck off to the appellant, nor was his bid, by act or word, or in any manner, ever accepted by the seller, and the record shows that at the hearing in the Court below nothing of the kind was pretended by the appellant. Instead of setting up that pretence, his complaint was that the Marshal erred in refusing to accept his bid, which, if possible, is less defensible upon the facts and circumstances of the case, than the theory of the sale and purchase.

7. Officers appointed under such decrees and directed to make such sales, have the power to accomplish the object, but they are usually invested with a reasonable discretion as to the manner of its exercise, which they are not at liberty to overlook or disregard. Acting under the decree they have duties to perform to the complainant, to the vender and purchaser, and to the Court, and they are bound to exercise their best judgment in the performance of all those duties. Such an officer, in acting under such a decree, if directed to sell the property, should adopt all necessary and proper means to fulfill the directions, but he should at the same time never lose sight of the fact that, unless he is restricted to the terms of the decree, the time and manner and form of effecting the sale, are in the first instance vested in his sound discretion. Usual practice undoubtedly is, that the officer in selling the property acts under the advice of the solicitor of the complainant, but it cannot be admitted that his advice is under all circumstances obligatory upon the officer.

Granting that the solicitors may properly advise the officer, still it must be borne in mind that the authority and discretion in making the sale are, to a certain extent, primarily vested in the officer designated in the decree. Unreasonable directions of the solicitor are not obligatory, and should not be followed, as if the solicitor should direct the property to be struck off at a great sacrifice, when but a single bidder attended the sale. Under such circumstances, the officer might well refuse to do as he was directed, and he might be justified in postponing the sale to a future day, to prevent the sacrifice of the property. Every such officer has the right to exercise a reasonable discretion to adjourn such sale, and all that can be required of him is that he should have proper qualifications, use due diligence in ascertaining the circumstances, and act in good faith and with an honest intention to perform his duties. General rule is that a sheriff is not bound to obey the directions of the attorney of the creditor to make an unreasonable sale of the property of the debtor, if he sees that the time selected or other attending circumstance will be likely to produce great sacrifice of the property; but he may in such case, if he thinks proper, postpone the sale, especially if it appear that the creditor will not sustain any considerable injury by the delay; and no reason is perceived why the same rule may not be safely applied in judicial sales made under the decretal order of a court of chancery.

8 Courts often say that an auctioneer is solely the agent of the seller of the goods until the sale is effected, and that then he becomes, also the agent of the purchaser, for certain purposes; but the Marshal or master, in carrying out the decretal order, is more than an auctioneer. They have duties to perform for all concerned, and in the performance of those duties they may adjourn the sale for good cause shown. Repeated decisions have established that rule, and in the leading case of Collier vs. Whipple, 13 Wen. 229, the Court went further, and held that an officer was bound to exercise a reasonable discretion in that matter. Same rule had been previously sanctioned in numerous cases, and was expressly laid down by the Chancellor in the case of Kelly vs. Israel, 11 Paige, Ch. R.154, which is one of the latest cases upon the subject; Tinkham vs. Purdy, 5 John, 345; McDonald vs. Neilson, 2 John, 190; Keightley vs. Birch, 3 Camp., 321; Leader vs. Denny, 1 Bos. & Pul., 359.

But the record shows in this case that the bid of the appellant was never accepted, and that the adjournments were made by the direction of the solicitors of the complainants, to enable the respondents to pay the mortgage-debt and save the mortgaged property from sacrifice. Negotiations to that effect were opened between the parties to the suit on the day the first bid of the appellant was made, and they were completed within two days, so that all concerned knew, or might know, that a sale had become unnecessary. Subsequent postponement took place, to enable the respondents to carry the arrangements into effect. They paid the debt, and the complainants executed a discharge for the same. Justice has been done, and all are satisfied except the appellant, and he has no just ground of complaint. Decree affirmed, with costs.

Matt. H. Carpenter and Caleb Cushing for appellant; James S. Brown, John W. Cory and T. C. T. Buckley for respondents.

Marriage—Proof of Heirship—Legitimacy—There is no Presumption of Law in Favor of the Legitimacy of the Offspring of Parties Living Together as Man and Wife, and Publicly Acknowledging Themselves as Such.

Blackburn vs. Crawfords.—This case has been stated in the TIMES, and the opinion of the Court will sufficiently reproduce the facts.

By the Court—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivering the opinion: This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. The defendants in error brought an action of ejectment to recover the premises in controversy. They claimed title as the children of Thomas B. Crawford, and the heirs at law of his brother, David Crawford, from whom the estate descended. The plaintiff in error denied their legitimacy, and alleged that their father and their mother, Elizabeth Taylor, were not married. She was examined as a witness, and testified that they were married on the 1st of September, 1836, at St. Patrick's Church, in the City of Washington, by Rev. Mr. Fesial, a priest of the Roman Catholic communion, after the birth of two of the defendants in error. The fact of this marriage was the central and controlling question in the case.

In the progress of the trial numerous exceptions were taken by the plaintiff in error. Some of them relate to the admission and rejection of testimony; others to instructions to the Jury, given and refused by the Court. We shall consider them, so far as we deem necessary, in the order in which they are presented in the record.

The defendant's in error offered in evidence the deposition of Rev. John P. Donelson, to prove that he had frequently heard Sarah Evans say that Thomas B. Crawford and Elizabeth Taylor were married. In order to lay a foundation for this testimony it was proved, *aliunde*, that Sarah Evans was the sister of Elizabeth Taylor, and that she had been dead several years. The testimony was admitted against the objection of the plaintiff in error.

Greenleaf says, (vol. 1, sec. 103,) "It is now settled that the law resorts to hearsay evidence in cases of pedigree, upon the ground of the interest of the declarants in the person *from whom the descent is made out*, and their consequent interest in knowing the connections of the family. The rule of admission is therefore restricted to the declarations of deceased persons who were related by blood or marriage to the person, and therefore interested in the succession question."

It is well settled that before the declarations can be admitted, the relationship of the declarant to the family must be established by other testimony. (1 Taylor's Evidence, sec. 536.)

Here the question related to the family of David Crawford. The defendants in error claimed to belong to the family, and to be his nephew and nieces. To prove this relationship it was competent for them to give in evidence the declarations of any deceased member of that family. But the declarations of a person belonging to another family—such person claiming to be connected with that family only by the intermarriage of a member of each family—rests upon a different principle. A declaration from such a source of the marriage which constitutes the affinity of the declarant, is not such evidence *aliunde* as the law requires.

It is insisted by the defendants in error, upon the authority of Moncton vs. the Attorney-General, (2 Russell and Milne, 156,) that it was sufficient to show the relationship of the declarant to Elizabeth Taylor. As we understand that case, it has no application to the point under consideration. None of the writers on the law of evidence have given it so wide a scope. Hubbock (660) thus states the principle which it decides: "It is sufficient that the declarant be connected by extrinsic evidence with one branch of the family, touching which his declaration is tendered." Lord Brougham himself said in that case: "I entirely agree that, in order to admit hearsay evidence in pedigrees, you must, by evidence debar the declarations, connect the persons making them with the family. To say that you cannot prove the declarations of A, who is proved to be a *relation by blood of B*, touching the relationship of B with C, is a proposition which has no warrant, either upon the principle upon which hearsay is let in, or in the decided cases." If it had been proved by independent testimony that Sarah Evans was related by blood to any branch of the family of David Crawford, and her declarations had been offered to prove the relationship of any other person claiming, or claimed to belong also to that family, this case would be in point. But the declarations of Sarah Evans, offered to prove that her sister was connected by marriage with a member of that family, were neither within the principle nor the language of that authority.

In Edwards vs. Heavey, (Cooper's Rep., 38,) an issue out of chancery was directed to try the question whether "A B, from whom the plaintiff claimed, was not proved to be related to C D, who was the granting party in the conveyance to the plaintiff." A new trial was moved for, on the ground that the Court had rejected a paper offered in evidence by the plaintiff. "It was pedigree, drawn out by Bridget Lloyd, a maiden lady, deceased, showing that C D, who was her relative, was related to A B." The master of the rolls "refused a new trial because, if Miss Bridget Lloyd's pedigree, written by herself, were evidence for her relation, so would her declaration have been to show that she was herself entitled to the estate." In Doe vs. Fuller, (2 Moose & Payne, 24), Chief Justice Best said: "If there were no other evidence than the declaration of John to show that James was a member of the family, they could not have been received, as that would have been carrying the rule as to the admissibility of hearsay evidence further than has ever yet been done, viz.: *to allow a party to claim an alliance with a family by the bare assertion of it.*"

We think the Court erred in admitting the testimony.

The defendants in error offered in evidence the following entry in a baptismal registry: "1837, July 30, George Thomas, son of Thomas B. Crawford and Elizabeth Taylor, his wife, born 7th of September, 1834." They proved that the book was the baptismal registry of St. Patrick's Church, in the City of Washington; that the ritual and usage of the Church required such a registry to be kept and baptisms to be entered in it; and that this entry was in the handwriting of Rev. John P. Donelson, who, at its date, was the associate pastor of the church. The plaintiff in error objected to the evidence as inadmissible for any purpose. If admitted, he claimed that it was competent to prove only the fact and date of the baptism. The Court overruled both objections, and admitted the entry as evidence, "as well of the fact of the said baptism, and of the date thereof, as of the fact that the said George T. Crawford was baptized as the lawful child of Thomas B. Crawford and Elizabeth Taylor, his wife." The registry was admissible on the ground that the entries in it were made by the writer in the ordinary course of his business.

How far such an entry is evidence is a difficult question. Upon that subject, Starkie thus lays down the rule: "An entry of the time of a child's birth, although contained in a public register, is not evidence as to the time of birth, unless it can be proved that the entry was made by direction of the father or mother, and this seems to be received as a declaration made by one of them, for a clergyman has no authority to make an entry as to the time of the birth, and possesses no means for making any inquiries as to the fact."—(2 St. 612, 2d Land, Ed.) Greenleaf says: "It is to be remembered that they are not generally evidence of any fact not required to be recorded in them, and which did not occur in the presence of the registering officer. Thus a parish register is evidence only of the time of the marriage, and of its celebration *de facto*, for these are the only facts necessarily within the knowledge of the party making the entry."—Greenleaf Ev., Sec. 493.

Without further evidence, the Court ought not to have admitted the entry in question for any purpose but to prove the baptism of the child, and the date of the administration of the rite. We think this proposition too clear to require discussion.

The plaintiff in error offered in evidence a transcript of the record of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's County, Maryland, of certain proceedings instituted in that Court, touching the grant of administration upon the estate of David Crawford, wherein the plaintiff in error was petitioner, and George T. Crawford, one of the defendants in error, was defendant, and wherein one of the issues ordered to be tried was, whether the said George B. Crawford was ever lawfully married to the said Elizabeth Taylor, either before or after the birth of the said George T. Crawford. It was proposed by the plaintiff in error to read from the transcript the finding of the Jury—which was in the negative—and also to read the order of the Court made thereupon. The Court below rejected the evidence. Such a result, under the laws of Maryland, to which our attention has been called, has all the elements of *res adjudicata*. The transcript was competent evidence against George T. Crawford. As to him it was an estoppel, and bound his right of action. But it did not affect the other defendants in error, who were not parties to the proceeding. If they proved a marriage, as alleged, they were entitled to recover the entire property. This they might have done, although the demise was laid in the declaration as made jointly by all the parties. By a statute of Maryland, a joint demise is made several as well as joint, and a recovery may be had accordingly by one or more of the lessors. In this case it was immaterial to the plaintiff in error who recovered. A verdict in favor of one or all was alike fatal to his claim to the property in controversy. The error of the Court, therefore, did him no injury.

The plaintiff in error offered the deposition of Timolean Fegiae, the priest, by whom Elizabeth Taylor testified she was married to Thomas B. Crawford. He testified that he was the officiating priest of St. Patrick's Church from 1831 to 1836; that no official register of marriages was kept, but that he kept a "private memorandum" for himself, and that the alleged marriage did not appear in it; that he was aware the law imposed a penalty for performing the ceremony without a license; that it was his habit to require its production, and that he always required the presence of two witnesses. He declined to annex the memorandum to his deposition. In his cross-examination he said he had no acquaintance with the parties, and had no recollection of ever having seen them. The ninth and tenth cross-interrogatories and the answers were as follows:

9. State whether you would not have celebrated a secret marriage between parties living in sin, one or both of whom would only be married on the condition that such marriage was to be kept secret?

Answer—I never did, indeed.

10. Are you aware that the penalty for marrying parties in Washington without a license was merely a pecuniary fine?

Answer—I don't recollect whether I was aware of any penalty; but I never married parties without a license.

The Court excluded all that part of the deposition which related to the memorandum—the answer to the ninth cross-interrogatory—and so much of the answer to the tenth as follows the words "any penalty."

The witness is not very explicit as to the "private memorandum" which he kept. We understand from what is said that it was a book or paper, in which he entered, or intended to enter, each marriage as it occurred. Such entries being made by the writer in the ordinary course of his business are competent evidence. If offered to prove a marriage the production of the memorandum would have been necessary for two reasons: It would have been the best evidence of the existence and contents of the entry, and would have given to the adverse party the means to which he was entitled, of a cross-examination. Here it was proposed to use the testimony negatively. The object was to draw the inference that the marriage had not occurred, from the fact that no entry of it was found to exist. We think the same considerations apply as if the purpose had been to prove a marriage affirmatively.

While the memorandum was within the reach of the party, proof that it did or did not contain a particular entry could not be received without producing the memorandum itself. In the absence of proof of a further effort to procure the original, or, failing in that, of an effort to procure an examined copy, this objection, taken at the proper time, would, perhaps, have been sufficient to exclude the testimony. If notified in season that it was to be made, the plaintiff in error might have obviated the difficulty. The deposition was taken in France, under a commission, upon interrogatories by both parties. The objection could not, therefore, be made before the taking officer. It should have been presented before the trial by a motion to suppress. At the trial it came too late. It was then to be considered as finally waived. (The York Manufacturing Company vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, decided at this term.) The Court therefore erred in rejecting the testimony.

In regard to the other exception relating to this deposition we entertain no doubt. The cross-interrogatories were not very respectful to the witness. His answers were natural and proper, and should have gone to the jury.

The plaintiff in error gave in evidence the will of Thomas B. Crawford, approved by Thomas F. Bowie, the attorney who drew the will, that it was drawn in conformity to the instructions of the testator. It spoke of the defendants in error as his natural children by Elizabeth Taylor, and provided for them accordingly. It spoke of her as then probably *enceinte*, and made provision for the unborn child. The plaintiffs in error then offered to prove by the attorney what was said by the testator in their interviews preceding their preparation of the will, and in that connection, concerning the illegitimacy of the children and his relation to their mother. The Court excluded the evidence.

It is claimed that the communications upon these subjects, to the attorney, were covered by the seal of professional confidence, and that he could not, therefore, be permitted to disclose them.

The principle of privileged communications was ably considered by Lord Brougham, in Greenough vs. Goskel, (1 M. Y. and K., 98.) He said: "The foundation of the rule is not difficult to discover. It is not, (as has sometimes been said,) on account of any particular importance which the law attributes to the business of legal professors, or any particular disposition to afford them protection, though certainly it may not be very easy to discover why a like privilege has been refused to others, and especially to medical advisers. But it is out of regard to the interests of practice, which cannot be upholden, and to the administration of justice, which cannot go on without the aid of men skilled in jurisprudence—in the practice of courts—and in those matters affecting the rights and obligations which form the subject of all judicial proceedings. If the privilege did not exist at all, every one would be thrown upon his own legal resources. Deprived of professional assistance, a man would not venture to consult any skillful person, or would only dare to tell his counsel half his case." In Russell vs. Jackson, (15 Jurist, 1,117,) the contest was between the heirs-at-law and a devisee. The heirs claimed that the devise was upon a trust, unexpressed, because illegal. The question was, whether the solicitor by whom the will was drawn should be allowed to testify what was said by the testator contemporaneously upon the subject.

The devisee claimed the benefit of the rule. The Vice-Chancellor said: "When we pass from cases of conflict between the rights of a client and parties claiming under him—and those of third persons—to cases of testamentary disposition of a client, do the same reasons apply? The disclosure in such a case can affect no right or interest of the client; and the apprehension of it can present no impediment to a full statement to the solicitor, unless he were contemplating an illegal disposition—a case to which I shall presently refer; and the disclosure, when made, would expose the Court to no greater difficulty than it has in all cases when the views and intentions of parties, or the objects for which the disposition is made, are unknown. In the case, then, of a testamentary disposition, the very foundations on which the rule proceeds seem to be wanting; and, in the absence of any illegal purpose entertained by the testator, there does not seem to be any ground for applying the rule in such a case. Can it be said then that the communication is protected because it may lead to the disclosure of an illegal purpose? I think not; and that evidence, otherwise admissible, cannot be rejected upon such grounds.

"Another view of the case is, that the protection which the rule gives is the protection of the client; and it cannot be said to be for the protection of the client that evidence should be rejected, the effect of which would be to prove a trust created by him, and to destroy a claim to take beneficially, by the parties accepting the trust."

This reasoning applies to the declarations of the testator here in question. How can it be said to be for his interest to exclude any testimony in support of what he solemnly claimed and put on record by his will? Especially can this be said in regard to property to which no never had or assumed to have any title, and in regard to a claim by others to that property, which he did all in his power, by his will, to foreclose?

But there is another ground upon which we prefer to place our decision. The client may waive the protection of the rule. The waiver may be expressed or implied. We think it as effectual here, by implication, as the most explicit language could have made it. It could have been no clearer if the client had expressly enjoined it upon the attorney to give this testimony whenever the truth of his testamentary declaration should be challenged by any of those to whom it related. A different result would involve a perversion of the rule inconsistent with its object, and in direct conflict with the reasons upon which it is founded.

The first and third instructions to the jury, offered by the defendants in error, were properly given. The two instructions submitted by the plaintiff in error were unexceptionable, and should also have been given. The three instructions given by the Court *sua sponte* were characterized by a common error. They submitted to the jury as questions to be considered, whether there was not a marriage at a different time and place, and contracted in a different manner from that alleged by the putative wife, Elizabeth Taylor. Her testimony was clear and positive. It was wholly inconsistent with such a proposition. If there were none, as alleged by her, clearly there was none at any time. This was the hinge upon which turned the controversy. All the testimony clustered about and related to that inquiry. The jury should have been so instructed, and their deliberations confined accordingly. Lord Hole says they should be told "where, the main question or the gist of the business lies." (Hole's Hist. of the Com. Law, No. 236.) The further inquiry did not arise in this case. What was said could hardly fail to mislead and confuse. It permitted them to substitute conjecture for deduction, and opened a field beyond the sphere of the case, where the means of error were abundant. The third of these charges is liable to a further objection. It instructed the Jury that if the facts were as there stated, "the presumption of law was in favor of the children."

Under such circumstances the law makes no presumption. The question to be determined was one of fact and not of law. The facts referred to were a part of the evidence. They were to be weighed against the countervailing evidence. They might, by possibility, all be true, and yet no marriage have occurred, and the children be illegitimate.

In in our view of the case, the question of a marriage *per verba de presenti* did not arise. We have, therefore, not considered that subject. The judgment below is reversed, with costs. The case will be remanded to the Circuit Court, with an order to issue a *venire de novo.*

Charged with Perjury—A Criminal Prosecution Ordered by the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cornell vs. Williams.—At the conclusion of the trial of this case, before Mr. Justice CLERKE, at Special Term, on Friday last, that official said there could be no doubt that gross and corrupt perjury had been committed by the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff. He felt so confident of it that he would direct counsel, as officers of the court, to commence proceedings immediately in the proper criminal tribunal, to the end that they might be punished as they deserved. It was also directed that the plaintiff be proceeded against for the crime of subornation of perjury. It is understood that steps have already been taken in pursuance of the order of the Court.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 26.

By Hon. S. B. Garvin, Justice.

Abraham B. Coleman vs. Henry Chauncey et al.; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. Conrad Fox vs. Frederick C. Wells et al.; motion granted on payment of trial fee, disbursement, of trials and $10 costs of this motion. James W. Culner et al. vs. David W. Felt; motion granted. Wm. E. Walker vs. John Hicks et al.; motion granted and default opened. Martin Maragh vs. John J. Kelly; motion granted. Sigismund Sinsheimer vs. Philip Frankenheimer; motion granted. James W. Sprague vs. Henry Wimant; motion granted. Seth Wheeler vs. Thomas Stacy et al.; motion granted. Charles L. Dutcher vs. Thomas Stacy et al.; motion granted. William D. Farnold vs. James Cloherty; default opened on payment of disbursements and $10 cost of motion. Frederick L. Barker vs. Thomas Stacy et al.; motion granted. Maria E. Schafer vs. Edward Winterfield; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to renew. John Hecker et al. vs. Nelson Beecher; order granted for settlement of issues on ten days' notice. James C. Jewett et al. vs. Henry G. Ward; motion granted and reference ordered. Elisha W. Chester vs. Joseph J. Comstock et al.; motion denied on the ground that the referee has power to hear and decide the application for amendment, without costs and without prejudice to plaintiff to make the same motion before the referee to amend his complaint. Freeborn G. Lucky vs. The American Building Block Company; motion of discontinuance without costs to defendant denied with $10 costs. Defendant's time to answer extended ten days from and after notice of this order.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 26.

By Justice Barnard.

Rosa Glenton, (2 cases,) vs. Bertrand Clover; Wm. Post et al. vs Jehial J. Post et al.; motions granted. Howe et al. vs. The Hart Grain Separator Company; J. A. Spenner vs. Chas. T. Smith; motions denied. Lizzie S. Dubois vs. Edward M. Dubois; judgment of divorce granted. Masury A. Dole vs. Markham; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 26.

By Justice Sutherland.

John S. Wright vs. Samuel Staats Taylor et al.; judgment for the defendants, dismissing the plaintiff's complaint with costs. (See opinion.) Findings of fact, &c., to be drawn by defendant's attorney, and settled on three days' notice.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CARRYING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Charles Pierce was arrested on the charge of carrying burglars' tools with intent to commit a felony. The evidence was altogether too slight to warrant an arrest. Policeman John Crown said he saw the prisoner walking through the Eighth Ward between 11 and 12 o'clock at night with a carpet-bag in his hand. He arrested him on suspicion, took him to the Station-house, searched the carpet-bag and found therein eight small keys that would fit bureau drawers, and a screw-driver. That was all the evidence that was brought forward against the prisoner. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

A DANCE-HOUSE DIFFICULTY.

Edward M. Chadwick and Josephine Murphy were charged with robbing John Brown of $10. It appears that Brown went to a dance-house of questionable repute, and while there he danced with Josephine, which her lover took exception. When Josephine left the dance-house Brown followed her, and her lover and Chadwick followed Brown. The lover struck Josephine, then turned round and knocked Brown down, and, with the assistance of the prisoner, they robbed him of his pocket-book and his hat. The case looked more like a highway robbery than a petty larceny. The woman, who took no part in the larceny, was acquitted, but the man Chadwick was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A STRANGE COMPLAINT.

Alfred A. Valentine, a dealer in fire-proof safes, was charged with choking and assaulting Oscar C. Quirk. Mr. Valentine, it appears, had sold Mr. Quirk thirteen safes for $1,000, on which $300 had been paid on account. Some dispute arose about the balance, and Mr. Valentine with half a dozen men and a truck appeared before Mr. Quirk's store, and defendant ordered the men to enter and take the safes away. Mr. Quirk remonstrated; Mr. Valentine told his men to break Mr. Quirk's head if he interfered; he would be responsible, he said, for any damage they did to the face of Mr. Quirk. One of the teamsters took Mr. Valentine at his word and pitched into Mr. Quirk. That man was not arrested, but Mr. Valentine was. He was of course acquitted.

A PICKPOCKET.

Frank Garvey was charged with larceny from the person by Policeman Michael McGrath. The prisoner appeared in a full sailor's rig, and looked the most innocent man alive. It appears that after his arrest the thief had this sailor's suit of clothing brought into prison to him. The officer said that at the recent fire, corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, about 3 o'clock in the morning, he saw the prisoner go up close to a lady and thrust his left hand into her pocket. He asked the lady if she had lost her pocket-book, and she replied that she had nothing to lose. The prisoner, when asked what he did for a living, replied, "I go to sea, your Honor; I have just come ashore. bless you! I never seed a lady's pocket in my life." The Court ordered him to show his hands. He very reluctantly exhibited a pair of the softest lilly white hands that man could possess. On conviction he was sentenced to six months' hard labor.

ROWDYISM PUNISHED.

William Gray, aged 19, a lawyer's clerk, was charged with assaulting Margaret Dolan, aged 14. Complainant said she was at a party at Jones' Wood, and because she declined to dance with the prisoner, when she got out of the wood he beat her. Theresa Hickman, a girl of the same age, said she too was beaten by the prisoner because she refused to dance with him. Charles Wright said he not only saw the girls beaten, but he was beaten himself by the prisoner and his friend, who at the same time robbed him of his watch. Gray was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A SINGULAR CHARGE.

Michael Wolf, a dealer in hats and caps, was charged with stealing $8 from the pocket of William Wallace. Wallace said he had the $8 in his fob pocket, and in his hand 50 cents to pay for the cap. He had with him a companion, named Thomas Cox. They could find no cap to please them and they left. At no time did Wallace feel the defendant touch him. When he got outside, Cox being still inside, the latter called out, "Hallo, Wallace, have you your money?" Wallace struck his hand on his fob pocket and exclaimed, "Thunder, no!" Cox then added, "Here's the fellow that picked your pocket." Cox immediately seized the defendant and told him to give up the money, but before Mr. Wolf could be frightened into a settlement a policeman came up, who stopped the compounding of an alleged felony. After the complaint was made, the witness Cox went several times to the store of Wolf and said if they would give him $25 he and his friend would start for Philadelphia, where they belonged, and that would be the last of it. Cox was asked why he did not arrest Wolf when he saw him draw the money out of the fob pocket. He said he wanted to be sure the money was stolen before he made the charge. He was asked again what took him back to the store after having made the complaint, and he simply said "curiosity." Justice Kelly thought the case altogether too doubtful to warrant a conviction. The accused was discharged.

A SHOW-CASE THIEF.

George Brown, a very genteelly-dressed young man, was arraigned on the charge of robbing the show-case of Robert Lindheim, of No. 441 Broadway. All that complainant knew of the larceny was that the ribbon had been taken from the show case, and when exhibited to him by the officer he identified it as his property. Officer Owen Campbell said he saw the prisoner, with two other young men, standing with their backs to a show-case which they had opened. They were emptying the case of the ribbons and stuffing them in their pockets, while looking at the same time towards the street. As soon as they saw the officer they started on a run. Two escaped, but the third thief, Brown, was captured, with $25 worth of ribbon in his pocket. He was found guilty, and remanded to make inquiry into his character.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamships *Saxonia* and *America*, with European advices to the 16th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The financial panic in England was subsiding, and a better feeling was prevalent in commercial circles. There was no change in respect to the war question; but it was very doubtful whether peace could be long maintained. It is reported that GARIBALDI has accepted command of the Italian volunteers. An European Congress is still talked of, and it is rumored that France will join it.

GENERAL NEWS.

THOMAS B. LEIGHTON, a man of wealth, who died at the Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H., a few days ago, desired to have no religious rites performed at his funeral, and was buried, according to his request, on Appledore Island, between two granite rocks, on one of which he wanted his initials cut. He was formerly a prominent Democratic politician in New Hampshire, but had lived for many years on a small island, in the Shoals group, refusing even to visit the main land, lest the boat might sink in the passage.

The Page County (Iowa) *Herald*, of the 19th says: "A sad case of poisoning occurred at Fisher's Grove, Fremont County, about two weeks since. The victim was a little girl only a few years old, who had been left in charge of a lad of only ten years, while the mother went to Sidney. On her return she found her baby dead, having been poisoned by the boy during her absence. He confesses to the crime, and says he gave the poison to keep the child still.

The lumbering business on the St. Croix gives employment to about five hundred teams and two thousand men. There are on the river thirty-one gangs and nine single saws. Seventy-three million feet of logs were driven last year, and during the last few years, Calais, Me., and St. Stephen's have averaged sixty-two millions of feet of the lumber that has been shipped.

The military history of the State of Iowa is in prepartion by A. P. WOOD, Dubuque. It will give a full account of the services of each regiment and battery from muster-in to muster-out, together with its complete roster, and the names of Iowa men who enlisted in the regular army and in the regiments of other States.

Oil City, Pennsylvania, was visited by a most destructive fire yesterday, and more than half the place is in ashes. All the houses and stores on the east side of the creek were burned. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars, not more than a tenth of which is insured.

SAMUEL DOWNING, of Edinburgh, Saratoga County, is said to be the last of the Revolutionary soldiers belonging to this State. He was a private in the Second New-Hampshire, and served in the army under Gens. SCHUYLER and GATES against Gen. BURGOYNE.

There is news from the interior of Georgia that agricultural products have been nearly ruined by late heavy rains. The wheat crop is a failure on account of rust. Great destitution prevails, and hundreds of families are destitute of food.

The Roman Catholic Church at Skaneateles, New-York, was burned on Wednesday evening last. Among the articles of furniture destroyed were two Madonnas and several other engravings.

The Chicago *Republican* denies the statement that there will be any change in its political opinions.

The soil in parts of East Tennessee swarms with locusts, and in the woods swine are busy rooting up the ground in search of them.

The elections in the lower Canadian Provinces are said to have resulted in overwhelming majorities in favor of confederation.

LOCAL NEWS.

LOUIS A. COLIN, formerly in the employ of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of No. 11 Nassau-street, was arrested yesterday, by Capt. JOURDAN, on a charge of having embezzled $42,740 from his late employers. The accused, it is alleged, abstracted certain Government and other bonds from the strong-box belonging to the firm, and appropriated them to his own use. He was held for examination by Justice DOWLING, in default of $40,000 bail. The missing securities were not recovered.

All the Police Captains of this City were before the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for Licenses, yesterday, and the Court-room at Police Headquarters was filled to overflowing by applicants who had attended to make final appeal. More than one-half of the applications were rejected. The final hearing of New-York liquor-dealers is to be resumed to-morow morning. Treasurer MANIERRE had received from licenses, at the close yesterday, $573,000. Inspector BARTRAM had passed 5,820 indorsed applications for licenses.

At the conclusion of the trial, on Friday last, of the case entitled Cornell *vs.* Williams, Mr. Justice CLERKE, holding the Supreme Court, Special Term, directed counsel to take immediate steps for the prosecution in a criminal Court of the plaintiff's witnesses for the crime of perjury, and directions were also given to prosecute Mr. CORNELL for subornation of perjury. Measures have already been taken in compliance with the order of the Court.

Rev. CHARLES C. PISE, the well-known pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Brooklyn, died yesterday. Dr. PISE was one of the most learned and gifted of the Roman Catholic clergy in this region. He is also well known in literature as the author of "A History of the Church," and a number of poems of merit.

RICHARD POLLARD, aged 24, and a native of Ireland, was found murdered last night in the apartments occupied by WM. MCCORMICK, at No. 166 East Fourth-street. The police are on the track of the supposed assassin, and they expect to arrest him very soon.

There was a meeting of Fenians last night at Cooper Institute, which was addressed by Mr. STEPHENS, C. O. I. R. Some pertinent questions were asked him by the audience, and answered to the satisfaction of all.

President SCHULTZ, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, took a train for Washington, last night, and is to-day to be the guest of the Secretary of the Navy.

A decree of divorce was ordered yesterday, by the Supreme Court, in the case of Lizzie S. Dubois against Edward M. Dubois.

NEW-YORK AND PARIS.—NAPOLEON exercises as great power, comparatively, in the regulation of the condition of local affairs in Paris, as he exercises over France in the capacity of its Emperor, or over Europe as its practical Dictator. It is to the fact that he possesses this power that many of the great public works and splendid modern improvements of Paris are due. In its exercise he has not only overthrown many hoary abuses, but he has often invaded what are regarded as private rights—those private rights which are the source of so many public wrongs. Now, it is against the genius of our Government and society that any one man should hold or exercise such powers; but, in the interest of society, the power should be lodged somewhere, in some public body. We do not believe the saying of JEFFERSON, that "great cities are great sores." Even in New-York, a very large proportion of the social organism is healthy and sound. But it is quite true that all great cities *have* great sores, and it is true that their inherent tendency is invariably to greater malignity and magnitude. This fact it is which requires that there be powerful and vigorous means and agencies dealing with these sores in all stages of their growth, and in all forms of their appearance. Our Board of Health, even now, in this season of extraordinary powers, possesses no such power as NAPOLEON exercises in Paris, in prosecuting his schemes for reconstructing and beautifying the city and improving the condition of those parts in which the degraded classes live. The rigorous exercise of those powers invested in the Board by the people would not be detrimental to the permanent well-being of the City.

The White and Black Races in the South.

It is very easy to dogmatize about social and political matters in the Southern States—to show how *this* ought to be arranged, *that* constructed, *this* renewed, *that* improved—to show how the two native races ought to adapt themselves to each other's condition and peculiarities—how the new relations toward each other in which both find themselves ought to be made to work in general principles and in matters of detail—how the political rights of both might be adjusted and the social status of each established. It is easy to indulge in declamations about justice, abstract and concrete—about humanity, unitary and universal—about principles, permanent and comprehensive. Society-tinkers, "universalogists" and *such* like find no trouble anywhere in the solution of any social or political problem.

But to those who have patience enough to investigate and philosophy enough to comprehend the peculiarities of Southern society, it offers a subject of as great difficulty as any in the range of national history, ancient or modern. We have nothing in the way of historical precedent to guide us in our studies. In no country have the white and black races existed together under circumstances at all analagous to those that now obtain in the South. And in saying this, we do not forget the West India Islands, or any country on any part of the American Continent. With vital differences in character and craniology—with the widest distinctions in history and in all its facts and particulars—these two races, one numbering eight the other four millions, living on the same soil, now find themselves possessed of an equality in freedom and civil rights, an equality in regard to the right of acquiring and possessing property, an equality in regard to labor and the competitions and opportunities of life; and if both are not on what is specially termed *social* equality, it is because that is a matter which no legislation can reach, and no human power regulate.

Now, we say that with the profound differences of character of which we have spoken between the two races, it remains to be seen whether, in these conditions, they can live together harmoniously, peacefully and prosperously. So far as concerns at least external social harmony and peace, the matter was simple enough while one race was held in slavery by the other; for, though Slavery in its intrinsic nature is discord and war, yet the active elements of the latter are so held in abeyance by force, that they do not find, and finally cease to seek, opportunity for this manifestation. The black race being the subservient tool of the white, and the white finding the black the available and valuable instrument in its schemes of gain, pleasure and selfishness, great antagonisms, as might be natural, did not find any call or chance for development. The exercise of political right being all on one side—and that the side possessed of the strength to enforce its rights—there was no possibility of collision on such questions. The possession of property being the privilege of but one of the races—and indeed the inferior race being itself a portion of the property of the other—there could be no rivalry in regard to one of the profoundest subjects of human rivalry and enmity. The opportunities of life being all with one race, the most vulgar selfish feelings of the twain did not come in opposition. Thus Slavery, by its nature, removed the greater part of the grounds of social belligerency, and secured peace by a rigid and ceaseless exercise of the law of conquest. The effect of changing all this, and of bringing the races in contact and into equality on all the matters in which they have for ages been kept apart, contains in itself elements of danger to society and the public peace.

We believe, however, that the problem is capable of solution. We believe, without being dogmatic, that an order of things is attainable which will secure harmonious results. It must spring from the dominance of the controlling Christian virtues, in the suppression of the selfishness which has its roots in the human heart, and the passions which have their origin in hell. And for all this we must look more to Heaven than to Congress.

FOREST TREES ON THE PRAIRIES.—We have made reference to an idea which has been originated in the West for encouraging the growth of forest trees on the great treeless Plains between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The scheme is pronounced feasible by those best competent to judge; and if it be feasible, it is of more value to the country than would be the discovery of illimitable mines of gold, and will add more to our National wealth and power in the future. The subject has been twice brought before Congress within a few weeks, and on Thursday last a bill bearing upon it was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. We hope that Congress will not slight the subject, but will give it such consideration, and take such action upon it, as it merits. The passage of the bill involves the expenditure of no money whatever, but simply that Congress set apart a small portion of the public lands for the use of those who are desirous of making the experiment. A correspondent, writing to us on this subject, says he knows of a case in which the experiment of sowing the pollen of the elm, maple and other hard-wood trees has been made with perfect success. That of the English and American varieties of elm and the maples never fails to grow in moderately good soil. Our correspondent is satisfied from his own observation that if the pollen could be scattered over any good soil, even if in no other way than by the high winds which prevail on those plains, it would in many cases, particularly if the soil is at all loose, produce young trees. Whether they would stand the heat and want of shade of the region referred to is, however, a question for decision. Bushels of the pollen of the elm and maple trees can be gathered at this season at any place where those trees abound, and that of some others can be had later.

Popular Movements.

There is a process of construction and reconstruction always at work in this country compared with which the political adjustments of society become of comparatively small account. A vast territory, peopled by an active and intelligent race, containing within itself all the essentials of high civilization, its products varied, and including those of all climates from the tropic to the almost polar, with diversities of thought and association and feeling which have no limit—this is America. To emigrate to these shores is to be offered a choice of many blessings; to be born in the United States is to inherit a world whose characteristic is opportunity for the race. There is no study so interesting as that of the development of these blessings and these opportunities. To seek out the facts which tend to show how Americans have wandered forth from their homes, and have built for themselves dwellings in far away regions of their own land, will repay the labor of the student of his own times.

We will suppose the United States to consist of certain divisions, each made up of States possessing some characteristics in common, whether of production or population. The first of these we may term the great region of manufactures and trade and coal production. It contains the New England States, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The second region, opposite in its natural conditions, as it is distant from the first, is the great cattle and grain section—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Then there are the States where cotton, turpentine and rice are the natural products of the soils. The Mississippi region, with its grain, cotton, tobacco and sugar, comprises another class of States, and standing as it were, alone, California with her gold mines, forms a principality in herself. As the developments of the face of the earth are various, so are the dispositions and aspirations of men. These aspirations guide men to the miner's pick, and others to the plow, and others to the pasture-field, as with a sure instinct. Few of the States of the Union retain even a majority of their natives within their own borders. The tide of emigration from State to State is ever flowing, and the great work of human adaptation to circumstances is always going on.

Let us take a few of the figures printed in the last report of the Census Bureau in illustration of this process. In 1860 the native American population of Michigan was 600,021, but of these only 294,828 were natives of the State. No less than 191,128 were New-Yorkers, 17,460 Pennsylvanians, 7,531 Jerseymen, 7,636 from Connecticut, and 9,873 from Massachusetts, besides others in less number from the other States of what we have called the manufacturing and trading region of the country, and footing up in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty thousand souls. What a great wave of humanity rolling westward these figures represent, and the Michiganders who had turned their steps toward new fields of enterprise number less than 40,000. Now take New-York, with, in 1860, a native population resident or non-resident of 3,469,492. Of these 867,032 had left the State and gone to others—121,508 to Illinois, 191,128 to Michigan, 120,637 to Wisconsin, 46,056 to Iowa, 30,855 to Indiana, &c., or over half a million of souls. While this great movement from the manufacturing interest to that of cattle and grain, the Southern States received but few accessions comparatively from the Empire State; for there were in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, the Carolinas and Virginia something under 20,000 natives of New-York. The great tide of population thus moving chiefly from the east to the west, it is interesting to note how far the North and the South have exchanged their populations, and in this connection New-York may serve as the best example of one section. Above we have shown how many New-York natives reside in certain Southern States. Of Alabama there were, in 1860, 457,766 natives in all parts of the Utited States. Of these 320,026 resided in the State. Of the balance who had emigrated therefrom, (137,740,) New-York held only 410. The greater proportion of Alabamians who left their State went to Arkansas, (24,433,) Mississippi, (38,878,) and Texas, (34,193,) or 97,404. Georgia-born inhabitants of the United States in 1860 footed up 665,719, and 475,496 had remained in the State. The balance, 190,223, were distributed in rough figures thus: 83,517 were in Alabama; Texas, 23,637; Arkansas, 18,031; Mississippi, 18,458, &c. In New-York there were 768 Georgians. We might go on to illustrate these facts did space permit; they are sufficient, however, to indicate the wonderful activity of the American character, and its adaptability to new scenes and circumstances. This adaptability is, however, especially the attribute of the section which saved the Union from disruption and overthrow. Since the Census Bureau compiled their tables new conditions have arisen, and will continue to arise. Slavery, which was one great hindrance to an interchange of population between the North and the South, being forever removed, a new relation between capital and labor necessarily ensues. For a laboring man to emigrate South would six years ago have been to court poverty; and the Southern white laborer, conceiving that human toil is degrading, and, if possible, to be avoided, was not impressed with the prosperous condition of his prototypes in the Free States. The war has changed this. One great problem of to-day is, whether the reconstruction that all wars necessitate will stimulate a blending of the people of all sections of the Union into one solid homogeniety, which neither the fluctuations of trade or the ambition of politicians can disturb. We believe that it will, and that when a new census table is compiled it will present many contrasts with the figures which we have given above.

THE CHOLERA AND THE CITY.—Public opinion changes with great rapidity, and often on very little ground. Everybody seems now to be getting as fixed in the opinion that we are going to escape the cholera as everybody was certain a month ago that the City was to be subjected to its ravages. It is devoutly to be hoped that the City may escape the plague, and it is quite probably it shall. We trust, however, there will be no relaxation in the active prosecution of those municipal reforms which the Board of Health originated. The bad sanitary condition into which the City has fallen produces as many "preventible deaths" annually as would be caused by a visitation of the cholera. For the first time in the history of the City we have a Health Board which possesses at once the power, the means, the disposition and the intelligence to remedy this condition. There is a great responsibility resting upon its members. If they do not, during the period of their official existence, rigorously carry out public reforms of a vital and abiding character, it were better that they had never been called into being. Let them remember, however, that at this time, when we are in peril of the cholera, they are invested with extraordinary powers; and let them not fail to take due advantage of this circumstance.

The Growth of the City—The Utilization of Public Property.

Various circumstances have pointed out within the last few months that the enlargement of the City, whether as regards its population or the number of its buildings, is to be something unprecedented. The architectural adornments of New-York seem likely also to keep pace with its increase in size. The stretching up-townward of magnificent avenues, the erection of costly stores and dwellings, the rapid development of the beauties of our Central Park, will render it one of the handsomest capitals in the world. Certainly there are no finer terraces in Europe than those which will face the Park on the Fifth and Eighth avenues, and certainly there is no European city whose natural opportunities are greater than those of New-York.

It is with no feeling of self-gratulation that these facts need be spoken of. The topographical advantages of the City have made it what it is, and will make its future. But it is worth while to advert to the task which the men of power and influence among us have devolved upon them. For instance, there have been recent corporation sales of real estate within a short period. These sales prove beyond cavil that the future greatness of New-York is fully apparent to purchasers, for the prices realized are in most cases fifty per cent. higher than the most sanguine could have anticipated. To the dwellers among us of twenty, nay five, years ago, the sale of a twenty-five-feet front and one hundred-feet deep lot at the corner of Eighty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, (six miles from Bowling-green) for $17,000, would have seemed incredible, and yet that was the price paid for such the other day; the gross proceeds being considerably over two million dollars. And this sale was but a specimen. Here, then, is the measure of value of well-placed up-town property. How is that value to be recognised by the powers that be? how far will they recognize the necessities and the opportunities which it points out? The chief opportunity lies with the Corporation, who, by wisely converting the City real estate might do very much to lighten the City debt and the City taxation. They might do more of the same business in other directions, also, than up-town. They might convert valuable down-town lots, the buildings upon which are at the present moment simply nuisances, and by a judicious transfer of such institutions as Washington Market to a more suitable locality, tend to the convenience and adornment of the City.

Then, as to the necessities which are involved in the rapid growth of a vast populated region, one alone strikes every intelligent observer at a glance. We mean the absolute need of a better system of transit to and fro. There are great unimproved tracts within seven miles of the City Hall which could, were conveyances plentiful, rapid and cheap, be rendered of great value, and the erection of dwellings upon which would go far toward relieving the sufferings of those who are compelled now to live near, if not in the midst of squalor and filth. There ought to be frequent and inexpensive communication between the Battery and the region far beyond the Harlem River, and until there is, the magnificence of New-York will be external only. It seems to us that the whole subject is worthy of earnest and careful thought. Now that those who are inclined to purchase real estate are evidently on the increase, and that the growth of New-York is of almost startling rapidity, there ought to be a corresponding desire that the City should not only be beautiful, but that in convenience and comfort it should be unsurpassed.

The Irish Church Establishment.

There are not wanting indications that the British Parliament, now that Fenianism has been squelched, will undertake to deal in earnest with the trouble which presents itself in the shape of the Established Church of Ireland; called, by a figure of speech, "The United Church of England and Ireland."

Sir JOHN GRAY, himself a member of the Irish Ecclesiastical Establishment, has, in an able speech, brought the anomalies of this branch of the Church before the House of Commons. And there is doubtless too much truth in his statement that the "position of the Established Church in Ireland is a just cause of dissatisfaction to the people of that country." It is not only not the Church of the people, but it has miserably failed to accomplish any great or good work in the narrow sphere which it occupies. Indeed the Irish Protestant Church is almost an indefensible anomaly.

The weakness of the Establishment seems to have existed from the very outset, that is, from the time of the Reformation. The work which she considered herself incorporated to effect was to stamp out Romanism, and when unable to accomplish this, she seems to have settled down into a sort of negative religionism, as if the chief end of every Protestant Irishman was to hate the Pope, and to apply unmentionable adjectives to everything which savored of the Roman Catholic religion. With this increasing indifference to the real worth for which the ministers of a Church are set apart and paid to do, has grown up a system of nepotism which is perfectly disgraceful to contemplate. That very able weekly, the London *Review*, has been lately, and is now, publishing the experiences of a "Commissioner" specially detailed to report on the state of the Irish Church in the different Dioceses; and the results of this carefully-conducted inquiry form a mass of statistics so painful as to cause surprise that the British Parliament has never investigated them. The Diocese of Meath, in particular, seems to have suffered terribly from the withering blight of nepotism. Perhaps no Irish Bishop ever entered upon his Episcopal career with such a flourish of trumpets as the present *Most* Reverend Bishop of Meath, Dr. SINGER. He was one of the pillars of the so-called Evangelical Party. He was foremost at Bible Society meetings, at Missionary Society meetings, and at Religious Tract Society meetings. He was the pet of the Low Church. Well, in 1852 Dr. SINGER became a Bishop. But it seems, from the report before us, that the bright promise of his early years shows no adequate performance. The Diocese is utterly given over to nepotism, and the *care of all the Churches* devolves upon *sons and sons-in-law*, who fatten on the good things which from time to time fall in their way in the shape of benefices, most of which are literally sinecures, to draw general conclusions. And, according to the London *Review*, the same description will apply to most of the Irish Dioceses. The state of things altogether is such as to loudly call for Reform.

The Third Section of the Reconstruction Amendments.

The report of Mr. STEVENS' Committee has the following provision:

SEC. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and *for electors for President and Vice-President* of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States, a document almost obsolete, but still supposed to be tolerably good law, has the following section:

ART. II. SEC. 1, CLAUSE 2.—Each State shall appoint, *in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct*, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, &c.

Now, Mr. STEVENS does not provide for the exclusion of the votes for President, but only prohibits the people from voting for electors of President. All the States have to do is to follow the example of South Carolina, and *appoint* electors by resolution of the Legislature. These electors may vote for President, and their votes must be received. The people at large would (in the inconceivable event of Mr. STEVENS's third section being accepted by the States) be debarred from voting for Congressmen, but they would have just as much voice in the selection of President and Vice-President in 1868 as they had in 1860.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.—The two most powerful iron-clad vessels which the Italian Government will have for service against the Austrian Navy in the forthcoming war are of American construction. We refer to the *Re d'Italia* and *Re de Portagalio*, built by Mr. WEBB, of this City, for the Italian Government during our late civil war. We imagine they will not find it difficult to cope with anything the Austrians have afloat, and to give an excellent account of themselves at whatever work they may be put. But we would have still more faith in them if they had a few of our experienced American officers, seamen and gunners aboard. Our present navy has had more actual experience of naval work than all the other existing navies of the world put together. The Italian navy is not only without experience, but its general condition is by no means what it ought to be. However, Italy will fortunately not have to contend with any formidable naval power.

OUR CANALS AND THE FORESTS.

We see that complaints are made of a danger of a scarcity of water in the Erie Canal, owing to there not having been so much rain as usual. The danger is, doubtless, a real one, and is likely, in our opinion, to be an increasing one in future years. The increase in navigation which is inevitable must make greater drafts upon the reservoirs, so that, if the supply were to remain the same, there would be an increasing scarcity. But, aside from the greater need of navigation, there is sure to be a decrease in the supply, unless some measures are taken to guard against that decrease, which will come inevitably from the decrease in the forest lands of the State. These are being cleared off in every direction. The demand for lumber is great; the various railroads consume wood in enormous quantities, and, before all the demands for building, manufacturing, locomotives, furnaces and stoves, the amount of forest land which every year is being cleared off is very great, quite enough already to have produced a very serious effect upon the various water-courses in our State.

Whether this clearing away of the forests actually reduces the amount of rain which falls is not, indeed, certain. This point is discussed at some length, and left undecided in GEORGE P. MARSH's learned work, *Man and Nature.* But there can be no doubt but that as the woods are removed the rain not only evaporates far more rapidly after it falls, but also runs off into the rivers far more speedily. The forest acts as a sponge which soaks up the rain as it falls, and gives it out through the springs and streams into the rivers more slowly and gradually. So that in a well wooded country the supply, if no greater, is at all events more equable. The rivers are not so high in wet seasons and not so low in dry seasons in a forest land as they are when they rise and flow among bare hills and open plains.

Experience has shown this to older communities than ours. Ours is so new, that our people have not any idea of a forest as a thing to be cared for, or whose loss would have any effect upon the general interests of the community. We shall only be taught the lesson by experience. After immense losses which might have been avoided by a prudent use and care of the forest lands, we shall learn that their loss is an injury and their restoration a necessity. Then there will be some hope that our legislators will devote some time and attention to this great interest of the State. They will check further improvidence and encourage attempts to remedy past damage; and it is always a consolation to think that the forces of nature are always ready to co-operate with man in any such restorative process. But we are not yet arrived at any such stage in the circle of progress. We are yet on the downhill road of destruction. And as our hills are stripped of their protection, our rivers will run with heavier freshets every year. It is so in a measure now. This last year there was a heavier freshet on the Genesee than was ever known before. The rivers will also run lower in the Summers, and the complaint of low water in the canals will be heard more frequently.

It seems to us that the attention of the Government might very well be directed to this matter, so far, at least, as to obtain full statistics of the amount of land from which the wood is shipped each year, the rise and fall of the rivers, and all other statistics which may give knowledge as a basis for future legislation on this subject. It is one to which the attention of the people of the State cannot be too early nor earnestly directed, for it must take years before a sufficient body of statistics can be gathered upon which to base legislation, and then it must be a work of time to devise an appropriate and sufficient system.

Some such system would be needed if there were no special circumstances in our case. But when we think that our rivers and streams are not only serviceable to us as rivers, but as feeders for our important canal system—the only use, by the way, for which Sir RICHARD BRINDLEY thought rivers were intended—the relation of the rivers to the forests, and the protection of the forests, become objects of tenfold importance.

Stopping the City Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, CAR NO. 78, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

The ladies do not understand the new regulation about stopping the cars at the cross streets. Please tell them that if they are bound up town to take the upper cross-walk, and if down town, the lower one. They look daggers at us for not stopping for them until we cross the street, which they would not do, if they knew we subjected ourselves to a fine of ten dollars. The present rate of drivers' wages will not permit us to incur this fine, no matter how much we might desire to please the ladies.

BIG YANKEE DRIVER.

The Location of the New Post-office.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Will you allow the attention of the Commissioners for locating the new Post-office to be called to some considerations that, if not at this time important in determining the site of the new Post-office, are likely to become controlling with reference to its convenience and adaptability to the public wants, as soon as it will be erected.

Conveyance by steam, in and through this City, can be anticipated with as much certainty as the erection of a new Post-office. These improvements will be as nearly coincident as realities as they are in the preliminary steps that are being taken to procure them. While the General Government has appointed this Commission to locate the Post-office, the State has at the same time a Commission appointed to locate the route of a steam railway through the City of New-York.

The Post-office will be largely dependent in meeting public requirements upon its location with reference to the route or routes of steam conveyance. The growth of the City over districts now unoccupied may be overlooked in making this location, but in five years from this day the population of the whole City will experience the inconvenience of want of foresight in locating it, without reference to those changes in receiving and distributing the mails, and in the means of communication that progress in the arts of conveyance in great cities, now clearly indicates are to be introduced here. The locomotive has changed postal arrangements wherever it has been introduced, and there is no reason why this City should be the first and only exception to this rule. That the population is to be conveyed to and from points in this City mainly by steam, and that the mails for the country are to be conveyed through the City as well as in it, for local district delivery, by steam, can be procured with as much certainty as that Minnesota and other new States are to have the benefits of our common railway system.

The line of steam communication is the line of postal activity and convenience for receiving and distributing the mails. Places removed a short distance from this line, in a great City like this, say a half or one-third of a mile, will suffer disadvantages similar to those of a town removed a mile, or even two miles, from a railway line in the country.

The new Post-office must therefore for its convenience be dependent upon its proxity to, or close connection with, one of the great central railway stations that must soon arise in this City, and which for all time will remain a pivot of ready and universal access for the population.

This is no less essential for convenient local distribution and the rapid and easy reception of local mail matter, than for the reception and transmission of the great country mails. The advantages of such a location will be increased facility and economy here in New-York, and it will sensibly facilitate the postal system throughout the whole country.

There need be no hesitancy or doubt, therefore, in declaring that precedent to fixing upon the site of the Post-office, either the site of such a station should be established, or there should be an intelligent perception of such existing and overruling conditions (if they exist) as shall determine in advance where at least one of these stations or central depots is to be located.

The Mayor is fortunately a member of the Commission to locate the Post-office, and also a member of the Committee to determine upon a route of steam conveyance. This Committee can hardly reach to a definite result before September or October. Its investigations and conclusions are most important to the future of the City, involving the rapid extension of population, complete occupancy of the whole island, and thorough intercommunication.

Without entering into the consideration of what kind of steam railway is to be adopted; whether it is to be elevated, underground, or surface, which it will be the office of this Committee to determine, it is safe only to predict here that the site of the present Post-office is one of the most improbable places in the whole City to be on the line of, or in proximity to, a future steam railway or down-town central depot.

The fortunate circumstances that the preliminary steps for locating these two improvements are simultaneous in time, that His Honor the Mayor is to be an important agent in determining both, and that each is dependent upon the other for promoting the highest public convenience, suggests the propriety, if not the necessity, of having the investigations and conclusions of one of these Committees inure to the benefit of the other.

It is possible that a desire for an appropriation by Congress at the present session may cause a precipitancy in the action of this Post-office Commission that may become a source of lasting regret to its members and to the public.

This City is on the eve of great changes—of a great revolution in the means of conveyance—and there is no public structure that is to be so much controlled by this revolution as the Post-office, no business so much affected by it as the receipt, distribution and conveyance of the mails.

A SHADOW OF THE FUTURE.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a small share in your columns to reply to recent strictures on the course of Commodore RODGERS, in not interfering by force to prevent the bombardment of Valparaiso. It might be a sufficient reply to the censure cast upon him to say his course meets with the full and cordial approbation of the Government, which would not have justified him had he acted otherwise, and would have thought him highly reprehensible had he brought on an armed collision.

We exclaim against the Spaniards as acting barbarously in attacking a defenceless town; still it was a clear belligerent right on their part, with which abstractly we had no authority to interfere, and had we done so does any one doubt that such a proud, punctilious nation as Spain would have hesitated to declare war immediately, regardless of consequences, unless we made the most ample atonement, including the sacrifice of the officer in command.

If two or three rebel privateers had such an effect in driving our merchant flag from the ocean, how much more effectual would be the operation of the scores of armed vessels that Spain would send out, with all the advantages of ports of refuge and supply in her colonies in the East and West Indies, and how loud and general would have been the execration poured out by the American people upon the head of the officer who had been the cause of such results. Spain in such a case would have the warm sympathy of all Europe, and its cordial support, short only of actually joining in the war; and there would be one general cry against the aggressive, high-handed and unjustifiable proceedings of the United States. It would have been a perfect God-send to LOUIS NAPOLEON as an offset to his interference in Mexican affairs.

Beside Commodore RODGERS did actually obtain all he demanded from the Spanish Admiral, which was, ample notice to allow time to remove the women and children. This was done, and there was little or no loss of life.

The case would have been entirely different had the British Admiral joined in resisting the bombardment, both as regards Spain and other European Governments. Spain would have hesitated about coming into contact with the two great maritime nations of the world, and the general feeling in Europe would have been very different. In a collision, single-handed, with the Spanish fleet, Commodore RODGERS with the iron-clad *Monadnock* would have, probably, come out eventually the victor, but probably also with the loss of all the rest of his squadron. This consisted of four wooden sloops-of-war, to be pitted against four heavy Spanish frigates of forty, eight and nine-inch shell guns, and crews of five hundred men.

Before the *Monadnock* could have disposed of the *Numancia*, a monster iron-plated ship of 7,000 tons, the four comparatively small wooden vessels would have been torn to pieces or sunk, and the Spanish frigates could then have dispersed and gone to sea as soon as they saw the *Monadnock* disengaged.

What possible justification could Commodore RODGERS have had for this sacrifice of vessels and of so many valuable and gallant lives, when there were no American interests at stake which would have warranted it; he would only have been fighting a European battle, or, as he says, "drawing European chestnuts out of the fire." Now that the fact is ascertained that so large an amount of property was destroyed, it elicits much feeling; but if no bombardment had taken place, the amount of property there would never have been known, and those who thought of it at all would probably have estimated it at so inconsiderable an amount as not to justify an armed interference, particularly at such risk and loss.

As it is, however, the Americans had but a small interest there, and it appears, by one published statement, that the total value of American property destroyed is less than $20,000, and the heavy loss falls on English, French and Germans. The more we reflect on the subject, the more it is clear that the conduct of Commodore RODGERS was most correct and judicious, and, as already said, that it meets not only with the full approbation of his own Government, but also has elicited the warmest thanks and gratitude of the Government of Chili and the people of Valparaiso.

FAIR PLAY.

Indian Appropriations.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

At the present moment there is an appropriation pending before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, involving some $960,000, to supply Indian refugees, Indian Territory. It was but very recently, (at the close of December,) that an appropriation of $500,000 was made out of the negro fund for the same purpose. A year ago just as Congress adjourned, HENRY WINTER DAVIS purposely talked to death an appropriation of $409,000. When that appropriation failed, $500,000 of the Indian Trust Fund was employed by the Department to fill up the gap. What renders this latter fact more notorious is that a settlement had already been made with one Indian nation (the Cherokee) for $49,000, their share of it under treaty stipulation, and a check issued and receipted for, the draft being stopped at the bank and the money issued on Department order in this way.

Now the public would like to know something of what becomes of this money. Although the war is over there appears to be no disposition to relax a system, the only apology for which was, the exigencies of war. Are the Indians really starving? If they are, is there no more economical way of feeding them than with flour at $50 per barrel?

In answer to these queries the first fact that presents itself is that the most intelligent of these nations, (the Cherokee,) passed a joint resolution through their Legislature directing their executive officers and agents neither to receive nor receipt for any more such supplies, and are indignant at the attempts to pauperize their people. They have vainly been endeavoring to get the settlement of the interest due on the price of their lands. Their Legislature is paid in unredeemed scrip. The schools in the nation, which were maintained by these funds, are empty and silent; their laws cannot be printed, or their courts held for want of the money. They have maintained a loyal government, but their funds are unjustly and cruelly withheld, and in addition, enormous sums taken from the Federal treasury, on the plea that they are starving.

It is not the purpose of this article to make any expose of corruption, although there is evidently a startling field of that kind open. A single point, the fact that Capt. MCCLINTOCK, United States Commissary at Fort Gibson, offered a large quantity (there being a surplus not required) of Government flour to be transferred at $8 50 per barrel, while a contract was let in the Indian Department at from $22 to $25 per sack, is significant of this business.

Now, it is about time that this thing was ended. So surely as these appropriations are given so surely will the parties giving them be suspected. It is notorious that the firm through which nearly all of these speculations has run for years was expelled for its corrupt practices by special orders last Fall from the Department of Arkansas. Gen. HERRON and Col. SINCLAIR, in their report of the concern, said "they corrupted nearly all the officials within their range." Is there never to be an end of them? Does the Interior Department think itself so far above reproach that it can have obvious dealings with them?

If this thing is to be continued I entreat the Indian Committee to see that not one other of these suspicious refugee contracts be let. There is abundance of United States commissary stores at Forts Gibson and Smith. Let not one ounce be issued save to those who cannot support themselves or get work, and let a resolution be passed to have it drawn on certified requisitions for the individuals from the Government commissary.

Cruelty to Animals—Vivisections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the subject of cruelty to animals has lately been discussed in this City, and a society has been formed for their protection, the facts which I am about to state may not be inopportune or devoid of interest to some of your readers.

It has been the custom for several years past, among some of the professors in our medical schools in this City, to practice what seems to me the most atrocious cruelty upon harmless, inoffensive animals, for the purpose of entertaining their classes with sights which ought to shock the most unsensitive natures. This is done ostensibly for the purpose of illustrating points in physiology which have been demonstrated over and over again, both in private and in public, until they have become admitted truths among all scientific men.

I have seen, for instance, in a college amphitheatre in this city, the stomach of a live dog cut open and a large metallic tube sewed into it. The dog was then allowed to crawl about till he survived the immediate effects of the operation. One of his kidneys was then removed through a large incision made in his back. This dog, having survived both of these operations, he was brought upon the operating table a third time and his spleen was then cut out. How long the poor brute lived after this last torture, I do not know. But he was abandoned to his fate in order to watch the effects of the experiment. I have seen the thorax of a large, strong dog cut open and his heart exposed, so that its pulsations were noticeable fifteen minutes after the operation. I have seen, in another dog, the stomach exposed and cut out. A pig's bladder was then sewed to the oesophagus, filled with water, and stuffed into the abdominal cavity. The large external wound was then sewed up and a powerful emetic was injected into the veins of the animal. It was not until the poor brute had dragged himself several times across the floor, in the greatest possible agony, and vomited up the whole contents of his artificial stomach, that he was dispatched with the stiletto. This experiment lasted about forty-five minutes.

And so I might go on to relate how I have seen the most sensitive nerve in the cat laid bare, pinched, cut and galvanized while the animal was alive and not under the influence of an anesthetic; the brains of pigeons removed in part, and the poor birds left to die a slow, lingering death; the facial nerve in the rabbit divided, and the slow, painful inflammation of the eyes and face which follows; until I should sicken and disgust your readers with the detail of atrocities practiced every year in this city upon hundreds of these poor, dumb creatures.

It is true that in some of these vivisections anesthesia is produced by the administration of ether or chloroform. But its effects are generally transient, and do not insure the animal against the great pain and prostration during the slow process of recovery. In some experiments, however, of the most cruel character the nature of the illustration does not admit of the employment of an anesthetic, and so the poor animals must be tortured with the most exquisite severity.

I do not believe that this cruelty, as it is practiced in our medical colleges at every yearly session, is warrantable upon any principles of humanity whatever. It certainly demonstrates no new scientific truths; it alleviates no human suffering; it saves no human life. Can it not be dispensed with?

B.

Military Criticism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *North American*, for April, has the following paragraph in review of "Sherman's Life and Campaigns:" "The statement that Gen. HOWARD, in 1862, returned to the army in season to be with his Corps at the second battle of Bull Run, and on the retreat from Centreville he commanded the rear-guard, is, we think, incorrect. Our impression is very strong that Gen. COUCH commanded the rear-guard on that retreat," &c. This has attracted my attention rather more as exhibiting the manner in which two critics may fall out about any matter, and yet both be right, than as of great importance to the history of the war.

I do not write in the interest of Gen. HOWARD. I do not even know whether he was present with the army at the time or not, but what is there in the statements of Cols. BOWMAN and IRWIN that is inconsistent with what the author of the criticism recollects rightly, viz., that COUCH commanded the rear-guard? Might not both be true? Might not one have served as the commander of a division which covered the retreat, the other as commander of the rear brigade of that division? Now, in fact, COUCH was commanding a division, (3d of 4th Corps,) while HOWARD, so late as Antietam, had only a brigade.

This certainly appears like a resolution of the difficulty, but, curiously enough, there is yet another point to the question. We said that HOWARD might have commanded the rear-guard in subordination to COUCH, but it is also perfectly reasonable that he should have commanded it independently of him. The key to the puzzle is, that there were TWO REAR-GUARDS in the retreat. One column retired by way of Fairfax Court-house; COUCH brought up the rear of this in a very handsome manner, as all admit who saw the operation. The other column fell back through Vienna, and of this HOWARD may have covered the retreat. His brigade certainly did, and one of his regiments, the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Col. (afterward Brevet Major-General) BROOKE, had some very lively work. I had the pleasure, or otherwise, of riding by Gen. COUCH at the last gun of the column, and can personally testify that the shelling on the Vienna road was quite brisk. I am not sure that HOWARD was present, but I am inclined to believe that Col. BOWMAN has better authority for his assertion than the reviewer for his simple impression.

Very respectfully, FRANCIS A. WALKER.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., May 22, 1866.

A Cure for Rowdyism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some thirty years ago the environs London were infested with brutal rowdies, as New-York is. A gang of these ruffians attended at West Green Fair, on the outskirts of London, where they brutally and without provocation assaulted peaceable citizens; their onslaught resulted in the death of one or more of their victims. Seven of the gang were promptly arrested, tried and hung on the field of their brutal exploit. This put a final stop to rowdyism in the environs of the great metropolis, and indeed all over England, for now tens of thousands of pleasure-seeking citizens proceed on excursion trains to various parts of the country without meeting with any molestation. These excursion trains are of frequent daily occurrence, and always on Sundays during the Summer season at very cheap rates of fare; for instance, from London to Bristol and back, distance 120 miles, for about one or two dollars.

Why cannot New-Yorkers enjoy such innocent and wholesome pleasures, and breathe the country air and visit their country friends, instead of seeking places where they can obtain liquor and cultivate intemperance?

Q.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN OIL CITY.

Seventy-five Stores, Eight Hotels, Forty Dwellings, a Church and a Seminary Destroyed—Loss $1,000,000.

OIL CITY, Penn., Saturday, May 26.

The most destructive fire that ever took place in the oil regions occurred in Oil City to-day.

The whole east side of Oil Creek, comprising half the business portion of the city, is in ashes.

Seventy-five stores, eight hotels, forty dwelling-houses, a church and a seminary are a mass of ruins.

The loss is $1,000,000, which is insured for only $100,000.

The following are among the principal sufferers:

GORDON & WHITE, Mercantile Building—loss $40,000; insured $5,000.

FOX, FULLER & Co., lumber—loss $70,000; insured $12,000.

ROBSON & Co., pipe works—loss $30,000; insured $5,000.

ALFRED WRIGHT, tools and tubing—loss heavy.

BISHOP & DAWSON, dry goods—loss $10,000; insured $5,000.

BURCHARD, CASTERLINE & Co, hardware—loss $30,000; insured $12,000.

WILLIAMS & Co.—loss $40,000; insured $20,000.

The oil shipping portion of the city sustained no loss.

Over one hundred and seventy-five families have been rendered homeless by the fire.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, May 26.

A fire occurred this morning, involving the destruction of ten buildings on Liberty-street. The loss is heavy. The principal sufferers are: JAMES DAIN & SON, livery stable; J. W. FANLY, flour and feed; KIER, GLOVER & Co., fire brick manufactory; T. J. BLACKMAN & Co., dining saloon; A. FABER & Co., confectioners. The insurance amounts to $14,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 26.

The large wholesale drugs house of PETER BELOW, on Main-street, and the extensive job printing and stationery establishment of R. F. STUDLY & Co., adjoining, were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss will probably reach $150,000. Amount of insurance unknown.

Fire at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, May 25.

A fire to-day destroyed the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Messrs. ALLEN and CHAMPLAIN's drug-store, and eight smaller buildings, on Third-street. Loss $75,000; partially insured.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Old School Committee of Investigation Appointed—Joint Meetings of the Two Assemblies.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 23.

Before Dr. BOARDMAN's speech on Monday morning, in the Old School, the memorial of "Dr. Bob's" Convention was presented, signed by one hundred and eleven ministers and elders, urging, without defining the precise form, the action which Dr. MAC LEAN's resolutions have already defined. Dr. VAN DYKE succeeded in getting his paper, declaring the deliverance of the past five years not obligatory upon the Churches, referred to the Committee. STUART ROBINSON's protest very curiously says that he "was neither in the Confederacy nor field, nor was banished," but was "absent on a *vacation tour*, with the *advice and concurrence* of the Church Union, and of *prudent friends of all parties*." The protestants claim that the action of the Assembly, already taken, is "*in its nature judicial*," and as that they have already condemned unrighteously they withdraw from the Assembly. Dr. BOARDMAN's resolution immediately following, instructed the Committee to report at once the expediency of *readmitting* the Louisville delegation until their case is decided. His speech was answered yesterday by Hon. Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, after Dr. VAN DYKE and seventeen others had entered protest against the whole proceeding. The speech of Mr. GALLOWAY failed in its effect on the Assembly; on account of its violent manner. The crime of defying the authority of the highest court of the Church was impressed at times with solemn power on the Assembly, notwithstanding the personal and excited manner of the speaker.

A Mr. REIMBOTH offered a series of resolutions which, in a political convention, might have been considered a fine bit of irony, but which seemed, in a Church assembly, decidedly out of character.

Meanwhile the Committee appointed by the Moderator, on which are Dr. S. MAC LEAN, J. THOMAS and Mr. GALLOWAY, are pursuing their investigation. The preliminaries may involve the substance of the whole discussion. But the same question is supposed to be involved in the case of trial between Dr. ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE and the Synod of Kentucky, and the Presbytery of Louisville and the case of complaint of Rev. G. S. NICCOLLS (in whose church the Assembly meets,) asking that the disloyal action of the Synod of Missouri may be declared null and void.

The desire for union between the two Assemblies gains strength every day. A joint meeting was held on Monday night at the Old School Church, at which speeches were made by the two Moderators, and by Drs. PARKER, and H. B. SMITH, and MCCOOK and Elder CHAMBERLAIN, of Cincinnati. And the enthusiasm kindled by the meeting culminated in a vote, suggested by an Old School man, in which the great congregation, on floor and gallery, rose and sung the long metre Doxology. Rapid advance in opinion and feeling is reported among some of the Old School Divines on this subject.

Among the reverend delegates from other bodies to these assemblies, the gentlemanly forms of Prof. and Dr. MCCOOK, representing the Free Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the Evangelical Alliance appear preëminent. K.

The Two Schools in Session—Dr. McCook—Progress toward Union.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

The New School Assembly dwells in an atmosphere of quiet serenity, which has hardly been shaken by a word of debate. The contrast in passing from one Assembly to the other is striking. In Dr. NICCOLLS' church—especially when the debate on insubordination to authority is in progress—you may see the church packed with spectators, excited attention in the faces of the grave and venerable men; some able delegate is making his argument; a running fire of parliamentary tactics is rattling; the quick, firm Moderator lays the law to the case and the point; and you appreciate the justness of his admission to Rev. Dr. VERMILYE from the Reformed Dutch Church, when he said, "The brother must have observed that we are somewhat turbulent at times." In Dr. NELSON's more spacious church the main floor is not more than two-thirds filled; and the Secretaries, the Committees and reports come and go with quietness and dispatch. About the only debate which has called out any fire is that on the subject of church erection, on which the East and the West, instead of the North and the South, are somewhat divided. The members congratulate themselves that the fight in the other house was long ago ended among them. And as they now consider themselves the courted party on the subject of union, and are very willing to be courted, they are in a very happy state of mind.

Dr. MCCOOK was received yesterday by the rising of the Assembly, an unusual form of the Assembly's courtesy. The scholarly style, the graceful address, the subject pertinent to the day and the hour, the catholic spirit of the speaker, and the interest excited by the proposal of union with trans-Atlantic Presbyterians, all conspired to produce a deep if not profound impression. Dr. MCCOOK's most pleasing address received frequent applause. Prof. MCCOOK presented his salutations to the Old School this morning.

The union of the Assemblies every day seems to receive impulse from every side. The treatment by the secession Churches in this city of their Old School guests, the action against the Louisville delegates, the presence and addresses of Dr. MCCOOK, describing Presbyterian union in the Three Kingdoms, the joint meetings, the personal friendship of the two pastors of the two churches in which the two Assemblies meet, the announcement that the Presbyterian Historical Society will hold a public meeting on Friday evening, at which Rev. Dr. MAC LEAN, of the Old School, will deliver an address in the New School Assembly's church, all are items which inspirit parties friendly to union on both sides, and which help to make converts.

The Old School had a missionary meeting last evening, and the New School a meeting of elders. The reports in either body are receiving attention to-day. K.

Preliminaries for a Reunion.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 25.

The subject of reunion between the Old School and New School Presbyterian Churches was reported upon in the Old School Assembly to-day.

The plan suggested is for the appointment of a Committee of nine members and six Elders to meet a similar Committee of the New School Assembly, who, after consultation, if they deem reunion desirable and practicable, are to report measures for its accomplishment to the next General Assembly.

A motion made by Dr. VAN DYKE that the Confederate Assembly be invited to join in the Union was laid on the table.

The report of the Committee was then adopted by a large majority.

The remainder of the day was mainly occupied by Dr. THOMAS and Dr. WILLIAM BRECKENRIDGE in speeches relative to the Louisville Presbytery case.

A series of patriotic resolutions on the state of the country were adopted by the New School Assembly to-day.

The Old School Assembly will go on an excursion to Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 26.

Resolutions on the state of the country were adopted by the New School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church yesterday, which were quite radical in their tone.

While the resolutions utter no words directly against the President of the United States, they rejoice at the continued functions of the Freedmen's Bureau; rejoice at the passage of the Civil Rights Bill; reiterate the position the Assembly took last year in regard to negro suffrage, and claim that if suffrage be not universal it ought at least to be impartial; declare that the basis of representation in Congress should be changed so as to meet the exigencies growing out of the abolition of Slavery, and that neither the National Executive nor Congress should adopt any method of reconstruction that does not effectually protect all loyal persons in the Southern States, and allege that for the vindication of national justice, the chief fomenters and representatives of the rebellion should, by due process of law, be consigned to punishment.

A motion to strike out this last resolution was lost by a decided vote, and the whole series were passed without a dissenting voice.

John Moran Convicted of Murder and Sentenced to be Hung.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26.

The trial of JOHN MORAN, for shooting MARY ELLEN REAMEY, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Chief-Justice BIGELOW sentenced the prisoner to be hanged at such time as the Executive may appoint. Previous to being sentenced, MORAN addressed the Court, detailing his intimacy with his victim, indicating wanton behavior on her part and jealousy on his as the cause of the murder.

The Old Harrisburgh Bridge Burned.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, May 26.

The eastern end of the old Harrisburgh bridge was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames were discovered about midnight, and before 1 o'clock the entire portion of the structure, reaching from Harrisburgh to Foster Island, was burned, and fell in charred ruins. The flames threatened the Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge, a few hundred yards below, which was only saved after much exertion.

Fenian Habeas Corpus Case—The Election in the Lower Provinces.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, May 26.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted in the case of a Fenian prisoner, and made returnable next week.

Special dispatches from the Lower Provinces state that the election now progressing is resulting in an overwhelming success of the confederation scheme.

The Billiard Championship of Hudson River.

HUDSON, N. Y., Saturday, May 16.

The first billiard match between Messrs. HUNTLEY, of Catskill, and HANFORD, of this city, for the championship of Hudson River, was played at Catskill last evening, and won by HUNTLEY by 70 points. The second trial in this city will take place next Wednesday evening.

Base Ball Match.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, May 26.

The base ball match to-day between the Nicean nine of Amherst College and University nine of Brown University, resulted in favor of Amherst. The score of Amherst was 29; Browns 13.

Burning of the Steamer Standish.

SAVANNAH, Friday, April 25.

The steamer *Standish* was destroyed by fire at Four-mile Point, in the Savannah River, last night, with 250 bales of cotton. The boat was insured for $4 000, and the cotton fully insured.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, Friday, May 25.

Cotton—Sales to-day 800 bales; market firm; middling, 36c.; sales of the week, 4,250 bales; receipts of the week, 2,598 bales, against 2,247 last week; exports of the week, 1,993 bales; stock, 42,400 bales. Gold, 139@142.

Death of Calvin Fletcher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, May 26.

CALVIN FLETCHER, one of the first settlers of this city, and a prominent banker and citizen, died to-day.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 26.

Arrived, steamers *George Washington* and *Fung Shuey*, from New-York.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.

Summary of the Points Involved.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

The recent references to the trial of Mr. DAVIS have called public attention to this subject, which, very naturally, in a large degree interests the public mind.

The indictment in the usual form for treason has been found by the Grand Jury, in the United States Circuit Court, at Norfolk.

Mr. DAVIS is indicted under the Act of 1790, under which the penalty, on conviction, is death.

He could have been indicted under the act of July 31, 1861, for a seditious conspiracy, the punishment of which is fine, not over $5,000, and imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not over six years.

One of the most important points is the drawing of the petit jury, who are charged with the trial of the prisoner.

The jury is to be drawn according to lot, or otherwise, according to the mode practiced in the State for selecting juries for the highest courts of law. The number of jurors to be summoned is left to the discretion of the Court as at common law.

The act of July 16, 1862, repeals so much of the act of 1789 as requires, in cases punishable with death, that twelve petit jurors be summoned from the county where the offence was committed.

Under the act of June 17, 1862, no person is allowed to sit on the jury who was in any degree of complicity with the rebellion. This is an act of controlling importance, because it insures that the trial shall be before a loyal jury.

Mr. DAVIS cannot be tried by any of his confederates. His fate will rest entirely with his political opponents.

The jury must be unanimous, or there can be no verdict. This is the invariable rule of the common law, and has existed time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

The presiding judge can rule authoritatively on questions of evidence as they may arise in the progress of the trial, but as the jury always, in criminal cases, return a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, they are practically the judges of the law as well as the fact, and there is no appeal from their decision.

There has never been any exception to this principle in the common law, except that in cases of libel it had frequently been determined by the Court of King's Bench that the only question for the consideration of the jury, in criminal prosecutions for libel, was the fact of publication and the truth of the innuendoes, and that the Court alone was competent to determine whether the subject of the publication was or was not a libel. And it was for this ruling of Lord MANSFIELD that the celebrated Junius so bitterly attacked Lord MANSFIELD. Lord CAMDEN, the friend of liberty, differed from Lord MANSFIELD, and the matter was finally put to rest by the memorable act of Parliament of 32 George III., known as Mr. FOX's Act, which determined the law against Lord MANSFIELD's judgment, by expressly recognizing the right of the jury to determine the facts and law of the case by a general verdict of guilty or not guilty.

The trial can only end in one of three ways:

1. By verdict of guilty.
2. By verdict of not guilty.
3. By the inability of the jury to agree.

In the event of this third alternative arising, the first question which will arise is, whether Mr. DAVIS will be entitled to bail.

The Constitution provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial."

In determining whether Mr. DAVIS, after more than a year's close imprisonment, would be considered, in the event of the disagreement of the jury, to be discharged on bail, would be a question of legal discretion, to be determined by the Judge.

By the celebrated *Habeas Corpus* Act of 31 Charles II., it was provided, 6: "That every person committed for treason or felony shall, if he require it, the first week of the next term, or the first day of the next session of Oyer and Terminer, be indicted in that term or session, or else admitted to bail, unless the King's witnesses cannot be produced; and if not indicted and tried in the second term or session, he shall be discharged from his imprisonment for such imputed offence."

It is not likely our judges would take a less favorable view of the prisoner's application than in the rule furnished by this statute.

The serious question would be, how many terms of the Court have passed since the prisoner was first arrested? His counsel would in all probability contend that by intendment of law United States Courts were holding their regular terms for the last twelve months in the State of Virginia, or at least might have done so.

A further provision of the Constitution might perhaps also, in the event of a disagreement of the Jury, be invoked in behalf of the prisoner—that one which sets forth as follows: "Nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb."

The meaning of this rule is, that a defendant is in legal jeopardy the moment a petit jury is charged with the decision of his case. But though there has been some difference of opinion on the point, it may be assumed that when the jury are discharged from the further and final decision of the case, because of their inability to agree, the prisoner may be held to be tried anew. At one time in England, where the jury could not agree on a capital case, the judge, instead of discharging them at the end of the term, had them carted round the circuit with him. This practice, however, is exploded.

In case, then, of the inability of the jury to agree, the utmost that the prisoner could ask, from that fact alone, would be the right to be out of prison on bail.

LEGISLATURE OF MONTANA.

Vote of Thanks to the Acting Governor—Response of Gen. Meagher.

The Legislature of Montana, before adjourning, adopted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Council, the House concurring, That we, as a legislative body, return our sincere thanks to Gen. T. F. MEAGHER, Acting-Governor of our Territory, for the able, prompt and impartial manner in which he has discharged the delicate and responsible duties incumbent upon him, during our present session. That in our retirement to private life, we will continue to cherish that high appreciation of his character as a gentleman, soldier and statesman, that he so greatly deserves.

(Signed) ANSON S. POTTER, President of the Council.
A. E. MAYHEW, Speaker of the House.

APRIL 13, 1866.

Gov. MEAGHER acknowledged the compliment thus:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., April 14, 1866.

To the Members of the Council and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive this morning, from Hon. A. S. POTTER, President of the Council, the liberal and grateful thanks of the two houses of legislation.

I called the present Legislature of Montana together, with the hope and conviction that the men designated by the people to enact laws for our young community would not be unfaithful to their sacred trust.

I called the Legislature together for the reason that I found Montana in a state, politically speaking, of disability and stagnation.

American communities are not properly developed until their intelligence is set free, and given an imperative position, in which to express and illustrate itself.

So far from being deceived in the belief with which I called the Legislature together, I have been heartily gratified. With few exceptions, indeed, the legislation has been most considerate and serviceable to the Territory.

No political prejudices, as far as I know, have interrupted the frank, wholesome, and generous consideration of questions and measures submitted to the Legislature.

The Legislature have vindicated my confidence in their good faith and practical ability, and I have to thank the members of the Council, as well as the members of the House, for the personal courtesy and cordiality I have experienced from each and all of them, throughout the session, and which went far, I trust, to subdue any disappointment which my vetoes to certain bills may have naturally provoked. With the truest and highest regard, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most truly your faithful servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Acting-Governor Territory of Montana.

The Release of Duke (Ex-Senator) Gwin.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* announces the release of Ex-Senator GWIN from Fort Jackson, and says:

"Every effort of the Doctor failed to discover or to elicit the faintest intimation of the causes of his imprisonment. Gen. SHERIDAN, who acted toward the Doctor with every kindness and courtesy compatible with his orders from Washington, appeared to be equally ignorant of the reasons for his imprisonment. The Doctor knew that Mr. SEWARD had always professed a warm personal regard for him; that he had declined to issue an order for his arrest on a previous occasion, and he could not believe that he was the author or would voluntarily be the actor in his harsh treatment. There was some slight intimation that the Doctor's arrest and imprisonment were due to his connection with the Sonora colonization scheme, but this could hardly be credited for several reasons:

1. That scheme had no sort of relation to the controversy between the United States and Confederate States. It was simply a private enterprise for the establishment of a colony in a remote State of Mexico, with a view of developing the great mining resources of the country, in the success of which all Americans, and, indeed, the civilized world, were interested.

2. This scheme had the sanction and approval of both LOUIS NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN when first proposed; but as the Doctor looked to the American race to compose and build up his colony, no statesman of this country should have regarded it with any other feelings but those of favor, encouragement, and support, looking to the inevitable possession and control of this country by our race. So long as our Government had abandoned the Monroe Doctrine, it became quite obvious that the only mode of reaching the practical end of that doctrine was by this system of colonization. The sanction of NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN of this scheme became necessary from this very surrender, on the part of our Government, of that ancient doctrine.

If there was nothing, therefore, in the Doctor's scheme hostile to the interest of the United States, his detention and imprisonment had the aspect of either a concession to the demand of one of the foreign powers connected with the enterprise, or as a slight and indignity to the other. In either case, we should not consider it a justifiable or becoming act. It is well known that MAXIMILIAN, after an interview with LOUIS NAPOLEON and Dr. GWIN, in Paris, before assuming the Imperial crown, had fully approved and sanctioned the Doctor's plan. Dr. GWIN simply warned him of the opposition it would encounter from the Mexicans; that they were hostile to and jealous of our civilization, and would do everything to defeat it; but that if he (MAXIMILIAN) would stand his ground firmly, the enterprise would succeed, and that if he yielded, his crown would become a paper one, and his empire a dream.

MAXIMILLIAN then fully concurred in this view; but when the Doctor presented himself in the City of Mexico, with the full recommendation and indorsement of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the young Austrian adventurer had changed his views and fallen into the Mexican policy and spirit. He would not give the doctor an audience, and even when the latter had made another visit to Paris, and returned with new credentials and authority, he was still perversely opposed and hostile to the whole scheme.

It was then, the Confederate movement having failed, that the Doctor returned to his native country, determined to resume his duties as a good citizen. He was arrested on his arrival here by orders from Washington, and sent to Fort Jackson, where he has remained a close prisoner for eight months. Many applications have been made for the release of the Doctor, and suggestions have been made to him to consent to a medical survey, with a view of obtaining a certificate that his health would be injuriously affected by his longer imprisonment. To all these propositions he has made an emphatic negative. As to his health he declares he never was better—he was growing every hour stronger and heartier. He was equally emphatic in declining to submit to any conditions for his release save those given by other Confederates who were charged with no crime. As to the proposition that he should pledge himself to leave the country and remain abroad, his reply was: "Never. This is my country. I was born here and intend to leave my bones in this soil. Exile is next to death in the grade of punishment; imprisonment follows exile. I am now suffering the third degree of punishment, and I won't exchange it for the second degree." To the suggestion that he should swear allegiance to the United States, his reply was: "He was a native citizen and not a foreigner, and would not recognize the right of requiring such an oath from him."

What then did he demand and desire?

To meet any charges against me, even before a military commission, and have a fair or any sort of trial, so that I may know the cause of my imprisonment and establish my innocence and integrity, or if this is not conceded, and I should go out on my parole such as has been given by the soldiers of the Confederacy. This latter proposition was at last accepted, and the Doctor is once more a free citizen, to the great delight of his numerous friends, and to the relief of his family, who are now in Europe. He expresses his grateful acknowledgment for much courtesy and kindness from Gen. SHERIDAN and the United States officers with whom he was brought into relations during his captivity, manifests no malice to any one, and seems to be full of vigor, hope, and a strong will to resume his career as a citizen and patriot.

BILLIARDS.

Exhibition in Brooklyn—Playing of Dion, Tieman, McDevitt and Phelan.

Since his arrival in New-York, on the 15th inst., JOSEPH DION, the Canadian player who defeated JOHN DEERY last Wednesday evening for the American championship and $1,000, has resided in Brooklyn, at the house of his friend, Mr. GEO. A. COCHRANE a merchant of this City. Last evening, with the view of complimenting Mr. DION upon his rare skill and his recent deserved and creditable victory, about four hundred persons assembled at the Brooklyn Institute, where it had been arranged that the champion, with the assistance of MICHAEL PHELAN, JOHN MCDEVITT, PHILIP TIEMAN, and PIERRE CARME, should give an exhibition of billiards. The audience was collected wholly by invitation, no publicity being given to the affair; and being chiefly composed of ladies, it was without doubt the finest assemblage ever convened at a billiard exhibition in this vicinity. PHELAN, M'DEVITT, TIMON and DION were present; but CARME, whom, owing to the fact of his having been the opponent of the champion-elect on Thursday evening last, there was a strong desire to see, did not attend. Two games were played, the table being kindly furnished by Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, of this city. The first was between DION and PHELAN. It was 500 points up, and DION, who made a run of 273, won by 177 points. TIEMAN and MCDEVITT were the contestants in the second game of 300 points, and the former, who made as his best a run of 101, won by 79. MCDEVITT made the highest run, 120. The entertainment was brought to a close by DION's exhibiting a series of fancy strokes, à la CARME, in all of which, being scarcely less proficient than the French expert himself, he gave general satisfaction.

In consequence of DION's having arranged to leave this City to-morrow on an extensive professional tour at the West, opening at Utica on Tuesday, he was compelled to decline an invitation extended by Messrs. LOW, CHITTENDEN, PIERREPONT, and other prominent residents of Brooklyn, to visit the rooms of the Brooklyn Club.

In his journey westward, the champion will be accompanied by TIEMAN, MCDEVITT, LOUIS FOX and Mr. PHELAN. It is their intention to participate in the State tournaments about to be held at Fort Wayne, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR VS. KNICKERBOCKER.

The annual social reunion between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the Knickerbocker Club, of New-York, took place on the ground of the former at Bedford, on Friday. These games are not looked upon as trials of skill between rival organizations, and therefore are more enjoyable to those taking part in them, and at the same time afford considerable fun for the spectators. The score is as follows:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	KNICKERBOCKER.	Outs.	Runs.
Leggett, p.	2	7	Tucker, p.	6	2
Holt, c.	3	6	Davis, c.	3	5
Oliver, 1st b.	1	8	Hughes, 1st b.	3	4
Flanley, 2d b.	5	3	Kinsdale, 2d b.	4	4
Phillips, 3d b.	5	4	Kissam, 3d b.	2	5
Wyckoff, s. s.	2	7	Vail, s. s.	1	6
Moore, r. f.	2	6	Slote, r. f.	0	6
Birdseye, c. f.	2	6	Righter, c. f.	3	4
Russell, l. f.	1	8	Baldwin, l. f.	3	4
Gulick, r. s.	4	4	Taylor, r. s.	2	3
Total	27	56	Total	27	43

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	5	6	1	5	10	12	0	10	7	56
Knickerbocker	7	5	0	2	7	2	13	0	6	42

Scorers—Messrs. W. MANNING and W. R. HOLT.
Umpire—Mr. CUMMINGS, of the Enterprise Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes.

UNION VS. SURPRISE.

On Thursday the Union Club of Morrisania, and the Surprise Club, of West Farms, played the first game of a home and home match, at Morrisania. The Unions were in excellent trim for play, and took the West Farmers somewhat by surprise, by their heavy batting and sharp fielding. We append the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	SURPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.
Jones, 3d b.	2	7	Francis, p.	3	1
Smith, 1st b.	3	6	Outhill, c.	3	1
Hannegan, s. s.	3	6	Hooper, r. f.	4	0
Birdsall, c.	4	5	Stearns, 3d b.	4	0
Martin, c. f.	3	6	Ryer, 1st b.	1	1
Ketcham, 2d b.	4	5	Valentine, 2d b.	4	0
Austin, l. f.	3	6	Graff, s. s.	1	1
Pabor, p.	3	4	Sloane, l. f.	4	0
Aiken, r. f.	2	7	Phillips, c. f.	3	0
Total	27	52	Total	27	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.	
Union	4	5	5	16	4	1	14	3	0	52
Surprise	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Umpire—Mr. HATHAWAY, of Union Club.
Time of game—Three hours and thirty minutes.
Scorers—Messrs. GROTE and URMER.
Fly-catches made—Union, 8; Surprise, 3.

UNION VS. UNA.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, opened the season, last Saturday, by a game with the Una Club, of Mount Vernon. It was an excellent practice game for the Unions, and will help to get them in good condition for the coming struggle for the championship, in which, if we mistake not, they are destined to take a prominent part. The following is the score:

UNA.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Stevens, p.	2	1	Hudson, r. f.	2	4
Hathaway, 3d b.	3	2	Smith, 1st b.	3	2
Dusenbury, c. f.	3	2	Abrams, 3d b.	3	3
D. Van Cott, c.	3	2	Hannegan, s. s.	2	4
Lawrence, 2d b.	3	2	Birdsall, c.	3	3
Sagerman, 1st b.	4	0	Martin, 2d b.	1	4
W. Van Cott, r. f.	3	1	Ketcham, c. f.	4	2
Selchow, s. s.	3	0	Pabor, p.	4	2
Downs, l. f.	3	1	Austin, l. f.	5	1
Total	27	11	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.	
Una	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	11
Union	4	1	4	3	2	4	3	0	2	25

Umpire—Mr. GRAFF, of the Surprise Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ANNER and HENNESSY.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Fly catches—Union, 12; Una, 18.

HARVARD COLLEGE CLUB.

The Harvard College Base Ball Club will play a game with the Atlantics, at Bedford, on Wednesday. On Thursday they will go to Newark and play the Eurekas, and on Friday with the Excelsiors, at Bedford. As this will be the first appearance of these clubs this season, their games with the College Club will undoubtedly attract large crowds.

ACTIVE VS. UNA.

On Saturday next the Active Club play their first game this season, with the Una Club, of Mount Vernon. Considerable curiosity is manifested to see the new nine of the Actives, as they are destined to play an important part in the contest for the championship. June 9, the Actives will play the Union Club at Morrisania.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEWARK.

The first match at cricket this season was played between the above Clubs at Hoboken, on Tuesday last. The day was rather chilly. The New-Yorkers came on the ground very late, and when the stumps were pulled the game was unfinished. Next Tuesday the same Clubs will play again. The following is the result:

NEW-YORK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Higham, run out	16	c. Jefferson b. Bullis	7
Hudson c. Orton b. Wolters	12	b. Hallis	4
Lee b. Hallis	4	b. Hallis	16
Holder c. Orton b. Bullis	27	c. Williams b. Bullis	9
Rumsey c. Baker, b. Bullis	5	run out	27
		c. Petty b. Walters	4
Dempsey b. Hallis	8	b. Hallis	4
Hatfield b. Bullis	4	b. Hallis	5
Smith c. Williams. b. Hallis	4	not out	0
		b. Hallis	7
McVee b. Hallis	2		
Oldfield, run out	0		
Caesar, not out	1		
Byes 18, leg-byes 2, Wides 1; total	21	Byes 18, Wides 4; total	22
Total	105	Total	110

NEWARK.

Petty run out	0	Orton b. Lee	0
Walters b. Lee	15	Williams hit wicket b. Lee	1
Hallis c. Higham b. Lee	19	McNair not out	3
Ford c. Caesar b. McVee	1	Reeves b. McNair	1
Bullis run out	3	Byes 11, Wides 2, N. B. 4	17
Baker b. Lee	1		
Jefferson c. Caesar b. McVee	0	Total	83

UMPIRES—Messrs. WARNER and WINFIELD.
SCORERS—Messrs. SHARP and CHADWICK.

Chess.

A few evenings since a *reunion* was held by the chess amateurs of Brooklyn, on occasion of the formal opening of their new subscription rooms at No. 4½ Fulton-avenue. At the hour stated in the invitations, 8 P. M., no less than fifty visitors must have been present, the New-York Club being represented by Messrs. THOMPSON, WORRALL, SCHULTZ, Capts. MACKENZIE, STANLEY, and other celebrities well known to chess fame. Among the Brooklyn players we noticed Messrs. PERRIN, MARACHE, KING, FRERE, and a host of other strong men, alike able and willing to do battle for the honor of the newly organized association. The principal feature of the evening's entertainment consisted in the discussion of a consultation game wherein Messrs. WORRALL, THOMPSON and MACKENZIE were pitted against Messrs. PERRIN, MARACHE and STANLEY. The side first named having won the toss for first move, led off with the formidable attack known as the EVANS GAMBIT; which opening was gallantly accepted by their opponents. The experienced amateur will readily recognize the disadvantages under which the defence labored in a contest of this nature. Little wonder, therefore, that after an exchange of thirty-six moves in a period of time scarcely exceeding two hours, the assaulting party should have proved victorious.

The score appended will be found to exhibit the particulars of this interesting encounter, for which we would bespeak the attention of our chess readers, as well in consideration of its intrinsic merits, as on account of the circumstances under which the game was played.

WHITE—Capt. MACKENZIE and others.	BLACK—Mr. STANLEY and others.
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—K Kt to B 3.	2—Q Kt to B 3.
3—K B to Q B 4.	3—K B to Q B 4.
4—P to Q Kt 4.	4—B takes P.
5—P to Q B 3.	5—B to B 4.
6—Castles.	6—P to Q 3.
7—P to Q 4.	7—P takes P.
8—P takes P.	8—B to Q Kt 3.
9—Kt to Q B 3.	9—Kt to Q R 4.
10—B to Q 3.	10—Kt to K 2.
11—B to Q Kt 2.	11—Castles.
12—Kt to Q R 4.	12—B to Q 2.
13—Kt takes B.	13—R P takes Kt.
14—P to Q 5.	14—P to Q Kt 4.
15—Q to Q 2.	15—Kt to Q B 5.
16—B takes Kt.	16—P takes B.
17—Q to Q B 3.	17—P to K B 3.
18—Q takes Q B P.	18—R to Q R 4.
19—Kt to Q 4.	19—K to R.
20—P to K B 4.	20—P to Q B 4.
21—Kt to K 6.	21—B takes Kt.
22—P takes B.	22—P to Q Kt 4.
23—Q to K 2.	23—Q to Q Kt 3.
24—K R to Q.	24—R to Q R 5.
25—R to Q 2.	25—Q to Q B 3.
26—Q R to K.	26—R takes Q R P.
27—Q to K Kt 4.	27—B to Q R 3.
28—P to K B 5.	28—P to Q B 5.

(P to Q 4 in place of this last move has a very plausible appearance. Its effect, however, would be apt to involve the loss of Knight for two Pawns.)

29—B to K 2.	29—P to Q Kt 5.
30—B to K Kt 3.	30—P to K Kt 3.

(30—Kt to K Kt 3 was the move suggested by Mr. STANLEY, but that given in the text struck his coadjutors more favorably. The variations attendant upon the former course of play are well worthy of investigation; but perhaps, after all, might have proved as inefficacious as the one adopted.)

31—P takes Kt P.	31—Kt takes P.
32—P to K 7.	32—B to B 2.
33—Q to K 6.	33—Q to K.
34—B takes P check.	34—R takes B.
35—Q takes R check.	35—K to Kt.
36—R takes Q P.	Black resigns.

The Soldiers at David's Island.

The sick and wounded soldiers at the David's Island Hospital had a complimentary visit on Friday from the members of the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association, Mrs. ROBERT KELLY, President, and the Union Relief Association, Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President. The ladies, having long labored for the many thousands of sick and wounded soldiers, have seen the large and crowded hospitals of this department close one after another, until now the David's Island Hospital is the only one that remains. There are now only about fifty or sixty patients, and a guard of one hundred on duty, representing nearly ten thousand who, one year since, crowded the large establishments in and around our City. To these they paid a visit, and, provided with the materials of a substantial collation, including strawberries and cream, they placed themselves under the care of Capt. HARTT, and, on board of his steamer, they reached the island in good season to follow the dinner with their entertainment. Stationery, writing paper, envelopes, newspapers, &c., were distributed among the boys. Many were the hearty salutations with which the visitors were received.

After the entertainments, the Chaplain, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, called the soldiers and company together in one of the wards, when an hour and a half or more was spent in musical and other exercises. Addresses were made by Mr. LOWRY, Mr. OLAND BOURNE, Editor of the *Soldier's Friend*, Capt. HARTT, who paid a witty and capital tribute to the Police Department and its loyalty, and a one-armed freedman, JOSEPH JACKSON MCINTYRE, who was a native of Guinea, and kidnapped at seven years of age. His account of Slavery, being chased by bloodhounds, and joining "de Union sojers," afforded great amusement to all, while the sleeve that dropped from the left shoulder showed that he had fairly purchased the rights of a freedman. A young lady of the company gave several brilliant recitations, the quartette club sang songs, the company joined in the Star Spangled Banner, and when they left the wharf the boys gave them three hearty cheers. One of the men in returning thanks to the ladies, said that they were not good at making speeches, but if "there was any work to be done for the Union they were willing to fight it out on *that* line."

The day was propitious, and nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion. The ladies reached the dock after their generous visit just as the sun was setting and slanting his last beams over the crowded avenues of the City.

A New Music Hall.

The corner-stone of the new hall to be built in the rear of STEINWAY's store in Fourteenth-street, near Irving-place, was laid yesterday, Mayor HOFFMAN and a number of managers, artists and reporters assisting in the ceremonies. The hall will be 75 feet wide and 43 feet high. The basement walls are granite, three feet thick, the first story walls two feet eight inches, and the walls of the concert hall twenty-eight inches thick from floor to ceiling, with heavy supporting columns. There are two centre walls, running the length of the building, from the foundation directly under and supporting the beams of the concert hall floor, each wall twenty inches thick. The stage will be placed at the end fronting Fifteenth-street, and the main entrance will be from Fourteenth-street, but there are also two doors of exit on each, seven feet wide on either side of the stage, leading directly into Fifteenth-street. Fronting Fifteenth-street and alongside the hall on its westerly side, an additional building is being erected, containing the artists' dressing-rooms, even with the stage. There will be two galleries (one above the other) at the end of the hall toward Fourteenth-street, which will extend on either side of the hall about one-third of its length only. The Hall will be lighted and ventilated in the best possible manner. It will be heated with steam, the steam generator being located outside of and some distance from the building. The front on Fifteenth-street is being built of Philadelphia front brick, with brown-stone trimmings and ornamental pillars and caps. Connecting with the main hall is a large room in the second story of the front building, 25 feet wide and 84 feet deep, affording room for 400 persons, so that there will be comfortable sitting room for 2,500 persons. The organ from St. Thomas' Church, has been purchased, and will be fitted up to serve temporarily until the grand organ is finished.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SWINDLING GANG BROKEN UP.—The officers belonging to the Merchants' Independent Detective Police, acting under the direction of J. C. KINNER, their Superintendent, succeeded yesterday in arresting THOMAS MEEKER, charged with stealing a piece of cloth valued at $80 from HERMAN & Co., of No. 108 Duane-street; HENRY YOUNG, on a charge of stealing a coat, valued at $20, from GEORGE A. DAVIS & Co., of No. 394 Broadway; and JAMES BROWN, who went to the store of FISHER, WILLIAMS & Co., Nos. 89 and 91 Chambers-street, and presented an order for two boxes of hats, valued at $28, ostensibly for KINGSBURY, ABBOT & Co., of No. 25 Park-place. All of the accused were committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

SALE OF NEWSPAPERS ON SUNDAY.—A newsman whose place of business is in the Fifteenth Ward, called at the TIMES Office, one evening last week, and informed the reporters that the police had ordered him to stop the sale of newspapers at 9 o'clock on Sunday mornings. Capt. CAFFREY, in whose Precinct this order is alleged to have been made, assures the TIMES that he has neither received from his superior officers nor given his subordinates any instructions whatever concerning the selling of newspapers.

THE BATTERY BARRACKS.—Yesterday the first application was made to the Board of Health for permission to occupy a part of the Battery Barracks. The applicant is a woman with five or six children, who are now living in an unhealthy tenement-house. Permission was promptly granted. As the barracks may be occupied free of rent, there is some probability that they will have a considerable population from the cellars and tenement-houses of the City.

EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET.—The Commissioners who are to erect a new market building in the Eighteenth Ward, namely, Messrs. JACOB H. GUMBLE, H. BEENY and JOHN H. HAYWARD, will drive the first spile at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The building is to have a frontage of 609 feet on Avenue C and 380 feet on Sixteenth-street. Its walls are to be of brick, 20 feet in height; its cost $75,000. It is not to resemble the ornamental structure which is styled Washington Market.

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.—The name of the Bureau of Military Records has been changed to the Bureau of Military Statistics. The office of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Statistics is removed to No. 116 Nassau-street.

CHOLERA REPORT.—Hospital Ship, May 26.—There have been no admissions or deaths on board, 25th and 26th inst. D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DEATH OF REV. DR. CHARLES C. PISE.—Rev. Dr. CHARLES C. PISE, pastor of the Church of St. Charles Barromeo, in Sidney-place, was counted among the most influential and distinguished divines of the Roman Catholic faith in this country. The deceased was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1802. He died at 12 o'clock yesterday, in the 64th year of his age. The father of deceased was an Italian of an ancient and noble family, and his mother was a native of Philadelphia. He was brought up in the faith in which he lived and died, and graduated in the College of Georgetown, D. C., then and now under the control of the Jesuits. He studied theology in Rome for two years, returned to this country, and finished his theological studies under Dr. BURTE, the preceptor of the late Archbishop HUGHES. He was ordained Priest at Baltimore in 1825, and after a short time was called to the Cathedral of that city. His health failing him, he again visited Rome, where he was received with great consideration, and made Doctor of Divinity, and honored with the title of "Knight of the Roman Empire." On his return he settled at Washington, where he secured the warm friendship of Hon. HENRY CLAY, through whose influence he was appointed Chaplain of the United States Senate. On the invitation of Rev. Dr. DUBOIS, then Bishop of New-York, he removed to the latter City, and secured considerable distinction as an expounder of the tenets of the Catholic Church. He visited Ireland, and published a volume of his experiences in that country. In 1849 he removed to Brooklyn, purchased the "Emmanuel Church," then belonging to the Episcopalians, and dedicated it to Catholic worship, under the patronage of St. Charles Borromeo. In 1858 Dr. PISE delivered a Latin ode at Emmetsburgh, Penn., on the anniversary of the college in which he was educated. The deceased is the author of *A History of the Church from its Establishment to the Reformation*, of the *Pleasures of Religion*, and other poems. *The Acts of the Apostles* in verse, *Letters on the Truths of Catholic Doctrines, Lives of St. Ignatius and His First Companions*, and many other works. In his latter years he was engaged in the preparation of an epic poem, in four cantos, which, it is said, is nearly ready for publication. The Reverend gentleman was more than once mentioned in connection with the Bishopric, but he died a faithful priest of the Church whose doctrines he upheld with all the ability of which he was possessed.

DEATH FROM CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.—A man named JOHN MCCOLGAN, who was found dead in the cellar of No. 130 Prospect-street, on Friday night, was identified, and it was ascertained that he fell down stairs while in a state of drunkenness, and died from congestion of the brain. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LICENSES.—The total number of applications for licenses granted yesterday was two, by the Captains of the Forty-fourth and Fiftieth Precincts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Excellence of White's Hats is proverbial. No gentleman considers his toilet complete without one of WHITE'S DRESS HATS. His straws and other hats are very desirable. WHITE THE HATTER, No. 303 Canal-st., opposite the Brandreth House.

Never was Public Opinion Manifested more unequivocally than with regard to PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Its popularity is so entirely unprecedented, and has been so rapidly obtained, that scores of would-be competitors have sprung up in its track; but the notice they have gained, like their perfume, has been unsatisfactory and evanescent.—*Jersey City Times.*

Important Qualities.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS STIMULATE all the interior powers of the system, that every poison or impurity is forced from the blood into the bowels, and thus passes off; recent cases of sickness will often be cured by the effect of six or eight Brandreth Pills, which, when the operation is full and complete, leave the blood as free from poisonous or unhealthy matter as that of a new-born babe. In colds, inflammatory diseases, and even in cholera, their use restores to health sooner than all other remedies, because they take from the blood and bowels those matters upon which pains, cramps and aches depend for continuance.

Capt. Isaac Smith, of Sing Sing, says thirty of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, taken according to directions, cured him of a very severe bronchial affection, after other means had failed, and he wishes his numerous friends to know the fact.

BRANDRETH PILLS PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW-YORK.
Sold also by all druggists. See my name on Government stamp, without which the pills are spurious.
B. BRANDRETH.

Spring and Summer Hats.—Superb quality and latest styles, imported and domestic, for LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. Also, OSTRICH FEATHERS, PARIS FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., for sale at reduction from import and manufacturing price, by THOMAS REYNOLDS, (from No. 305 Canal-st.) No. 747 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyons' New Sewing-Machines—Special inducements for first orders. Send for circulars at No. 581 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BUCKENHAM—HERRICK.—On Wednesday, May 23, by Rev. Mr. Flanders, at the residence of the bride's parents, EDWARD A. BUCKENHAM, of New-York, and CARRIE S. HERRICK, of Nashua, N. H. No cards.

DIED.

CUNARD.—On Saturday morning, May 26, at No. 124 5th-av., MARY, the wife of E. Cunard.

ISAACS.—On Friday, May 25, at Newtown, Long Island, MARY ANN, daughter of the late I. A. Isaacs.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., to-day at 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, May 26, ALETTA, widow of the late M. M. Lawrence, and daughter of the late John Vredenburgh.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARMENTER.—On Friday morning, May 25, HORACE PARMENTER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 143 East 50th-st.

ROWLAND.—At West Farms, on Friday night, May 25, JAMES G. ROWLAND, aged 66 years and 5 months.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

OFFICIAL—[No. 29.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 26, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street, aged about forty years; brown hair, stout built, brown calico dress, gray knit stockings, laced shoes, black india rubber buttons on front of dress, white chemise, hoops and striped gray petticoat; been in the water four or five months.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIGINAL ORIENTAL BATH,
NOS. 6 AND 8 4TH-AV.,
(near Cooper Institute,)
ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK, 1854.
P. CULBERTSON & E. J. FRENCH, Proprietors.
AMPLE AND SEPARATE ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
PLAIN, ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS.
The general effect of these Baths is tonic and alterative, and they are exceeding beneficial in cases of internal congestion and defective cutaneous action.

BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
Wholesale and retail agents for
"ROGERS' STATUARY GROUPS"
illustrative of incidents connected with the war, most beautiful conceptions, $6 to $15 each.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

JENKINS' COMPOUND MEDICATED FRUIT.
THE REMEDY OF THE AGE,
For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion and Liver derangements; purely a vegetable preparation.
DEPOT, No. 180 Franklin-st.
Sold by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel; Jenkins & Babcock, No. 47 Dey-st.; Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, next to Metropolitan Hotel; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; Jno. W. Shedden, No. 363 Bowery; J. V. K. Swart, 471 8th-av., and all respectable Druggists.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—FIRE INSURANCE of all kinds effected AT LOWEST RATES.
TEMPLE & HOADLEY, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 22 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

A PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 28th, at the Regimental Armory in 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. Tickets may be procured as follows:
Captain D. W. Diggs, No. 96 Chambers-st., Captain C. S. Strong, First Sergeant J. A. Norman, Quartermaster-Sergt. J. P. Swords. } Executive Committee.
Also at D. Brainerd's, No. 9 Maiden-lane; R. D. Bradley's Floral Depot, Broadway, near 23d-st., and at Armory on Monday, 28d instant. Military gentlemen will appear in uniform.

CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., for sixty years proprietor of the Linnæan Nurseries, announces to the world the discovery of NATURE'S REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, surpassing in curative powers all hitherto known to man. These comprise POSITIVE CURES for the above, and for all Inherited and Chronic Diseases, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Mercurial and other affections resulting from impurity of the blood, hitherto only palliated, but never cured. *A personal interview will satisfy the most doubting mind.* Advice gratis. Explanatory Circular, one stamp.

THIEVES CANNOT BREAK THROUGH and steal your watch if you are protected by one of the AMERICAN WATCH SAFES. For sale by jewelers, tailors and fancy goods houses.
DEVEREUX & CO., General Agents, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

DON'T FAIL TO BUY THE AMERICAN Watch Safe to-day. Lock the stable before your horse escapes. For sale by
ELLY ZACHARIE & CO., Fancy Goods House, No. 210 Bowery, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PATENT WATCH Safe is on exhibition to-day, and for sale by
DYKEMAN & EVERETT, Merchant Tailors, No. 258 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NO GENTLEMAN SHOULD NEGLECT to have his garments button-holed for the AMERICAN WATCH SAFES, which are for sale at our counter. Call and examine them.
F. B. CURTIS & CO., Merchant-Tailors, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

JAMES MONCRIEF, COUNSELLOR AT Law, No. 7 Nassau-st., between Wall and Pine-sts., Continental Bank Building, New-York.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, OR "SIGNS OF character," as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the human face divine. With 768 pages, and more than 1,000 illustrations, with index complete. By S. R. Wells, editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. In one handsomely-bound volume. Price $5. FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"New Physiognomy" is an attempt to systematize whatever is known on the subject, and to show the scientific basis on which each observed manifestation rests. The work is eminently practical, fully illustrated, and well-suited to the wants of those who wish to make their knowledge available.

The important subject of Temperament claims attention, and there is an instructive chapter devoted to it.

In the study of "the face" the reader soon learns to scan knowingly each and every feature. The chin, whether broad or narrow, round, square, or indented, is at once invested with new interest. The mouth, that "centre of expression," is made still more attractive, and even in its silence becomes eloquent with love, hope, joy, wit, mirthfulness, gravity, gloom, firmness, pride, jealousy, contempt and scorn.

The nose is a leading organ, but no one who will carefully study this book need be "led by the nose." Noses are classified as the Roman, the Greek, the Jewish, the Snub, and the Celestial Noses, all illustrated.

The eyes are said to speak all languages. With the numerous illustrations given, everybody will be able to read them, whether black, blue, brown, gray or hazel.

In a like manner the hair, forehead, cheeks, neck, ears, hands, feet, walk, shaking hands, voice, laugh, dress, &c., are shown to be "signs of character," and their indications explained.

In Ethnology and in the delineation of individual character the system finds its most interesting illustrations and its most useful application. In no other single work is so much light thrown upon the character and destiny of the races of mankind as in this, or the distinctive traits of nations and tribes so clearly pointed out.

"The Physiognomy of Classes," is deeply interesting, "Comparative Physiognomy," "Chiromancy," and "Graphomancy," with cuts, are full of curious information. Every point susceptible of pictorial illustration is set off with engravings, most of which were drawn and engraved expressly for this work, and are well executed and effective. Of these illustrations the book contains more than a thousand. For sale by booksellers generally.

THE BOUDOIR—THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.
"A CHARMING PAPER."
SEE THIS WEEK'S ISSUE—JUST OUT.
Sold by BRENTANO and all newsdealers.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

22D-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL.—THE HALL southwest corner 22d-st. and 2d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship, by a newly-organized Baptist Congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject of Discourse Sunday morning, May 27—*Jesus Bearing the Cross for the Sinner.* Sunday Evening—*The Sinner, Bearing the Cross for Jesus.*

REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN, RECTOR OF the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on behalf of the Domestic Committee, will repeat the sermon which he preached at the opening of the Delegate meetings of the Board of Missions, held in Troy, in February last, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., next SUNDAY EVENING, May 27. This sermon is entitled *Christian Missions the Best Defence of Christian Truth against Modern Skepticism.* Service will commence at 8 o'clock. A. T. TWING, Associate Secretary and General Agent.

THE THINGS THAT ARE COMING ON THE EARTH.—The fourth of the course by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered at University Building, Washington-square, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The History of Anti-Christ.* When the religious condition of the Roman (Prophetic) earth, previous to the development of Anti-Christ will be considered and the fate of the Papal system investigated. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PING. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. A. E. BRADLEY, Grand Worthy Associate, Sons of Temperance, will address the Sabbath-school Total Abstinence Organization in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 27th instant, by the Pastor, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; also at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. MARCIUS H. HUTTON. Subject—*Moral Atmospheres.* Young men especially invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st., Rev. WM. H. EVANS, Pastor. This new edifice being completed, will be dedicated to Divine Worship on SUNDAY, May 27. Services in Morning at 10½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS; Evening at 7¾, by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD; Afternoon Love Feast at 3½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION CONFERENCES.—Drs. PORTER, GALLAGHER, (Epis.) and HILDRETH at Dr. HASTINGS' Church, 42d-st., near 5th-av., at 3½ P. M. Drs. JOHN COTTON SMITH, GALLAHER, (Baptist) and BEECHER, at Mr. BEECHER's Church, and Dr. WILLETS, BONTE, (Epis.) and others, at Lee-avenue, Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the children. Visitors are always delighted with the order, proficiency and singing of these children.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL REPEAT, by request, on SUNDAY MORNING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, his Anniversary Sermon recently delivered in Boston, before the American and Foreign Bible Society. In the evening he expects also to preach and administer baptism.

ST. BARNABAS' EPIS. CITY MISSION-HOUSE.—The seventh of the course of sermons in behalf of this House will be preached by Rev. T. M. PETERS, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's Church, in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made.

LECTURE ON THE "CHRISTIAN'S WALK ROUND ABOUT THE JEWISH ZION," by Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the large Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. The Episcopal service at 10½ A. M. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend.

AT DODWORTH, NO. 806 BROADWAY, at 10½ o'clock, C. PARTRIDGE. Subject—*The Need and Objects of Spiritualistic Organizing.* 7½ o'clock, HORACE DRESSER—*Apostolic Christianity and Spiritualism Identical.* 3 o'clock, Conference—*Christ's Power of Healing Still Practiced by Man.*

CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT, AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching (SUNDAY) at Farragut Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., east side, by Elder J. S. WHITE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN E. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Believer's Triumph in the Valley of the Shadow of Death;* and at 7½ P. M., text—*Do Ye Now Believe?* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D.D., Rector.—Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free at the evening services.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—Rev. G. WORRALL STEWART, Chaplain of Waldense Lodge, No. 9, A. P. A., preaches on SUNDAY in the Free Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, (in small hall,) southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st. All are welcome.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. STEPHEN KAY, D. D., of London, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock, in the Mission Room No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Subject—*Divine Sovereignty and Human Agency.*—Dan. iv., 35. Seats free.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER WILL DELIVER his lecture on *Ireland and Her* ... in the 23d-st. Baptist Chapel, corner of 2d-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY EVENING, May 31. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

BY INVITATION, THE CONGREGATION of St. James English Lutheran Church will worship in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, corner of 6th-av. and 15th-st., on SUNDAY, May 27, at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. in same place.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON WEST 33d-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. MCGONEGAL, of Laight-st. Baptist Church; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Baptisms in the evening.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. GILL, Minister in charge of the Trinity Chapel Mission, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M.; the afternoon service being for deaf mutes. Rev. T. M. PETERS will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. J. P. NUTTING WILL PREACH IN the First Free Will Baptist Church, 17th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Jonah's Mission to Nineveh.* S. S. concert at 3 P. M. Several interesting addresses may be expected.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Discourse in the evening on the nature of the training and preparation, if the experience is to be eternal. Church of the Puritans, on Union-square.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—WM. H. PENDLETON, pastor, will preach, at 10½ A. M., a sermon with reference to the death of S. B. Combs. Also at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. A. G. BROOKS will supply the desk in the MORNING. In the EVENING Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor, will preach on *The Apocryphal New Testament.*

"DO SPIRITS COMMUNICATE WITH FRIENDS ON EARTH," shall be the subject of a lecture on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. Miss ELLA VANWIE will prove the fact by great physical manifestations in her cabinet, where spirits are seen.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st.; entrance from 34th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner of Scammel; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, May 27, the Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening. Seats for all.

REV. W. S. MIKELS, D. D., WILL PREACH a sermon on Temperance THIS EVENING to Ashland Section No. 11, Cadets of Temperance, at the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER 34th-st. and 6th-av., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will hold divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All are invited to attend.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, OF ST. LOUIS, Mo., will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, corner of 46th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will preach at 3½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Between 8th and 9th avs., discourse by Rev. Dr. STRYKER on *The Christian Young Men in the Church,* SUNDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place, Rev. R. G. QUIMBELL will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dr. ALEXANDER) was entirely uninjured by the late fire. The services will be held as usual at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

YORKVILLE.—CHAPEL OF THE HOLY Trinity, 85th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the EVENING. Seats free.

FIFTIETH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. S. D. BELL's,) between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by Rev. WM. H. GILBERT at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Experiences at the South.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 3d and 3d avs. Rev. J. PARKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS MEETING TO-MORROW in Lefferts Park, Gates and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service (in French) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services every Sabbath afternoon in the chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THE MESSENGER of Christ will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University Building, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*A Nation to be Born in One Day.*—Isa. 66 8.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, on the south side of 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Bible of Life.* Preaching and baptizing at 7½ P. M.

TO CHURCHES.—A PERSON WHO IS FULLY competent to fill the office of sexton, having held said office for several years, is desirous of making a change; the very highest testimonials produced. Address CHURCH, Box No. 157 Times Office.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The Political Questions in Controversy—The Civil Rights Bill—Necessity and a Harmonious Adjustment of National Difficulties.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR BROWNING, OF ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.

To Col. John C. Cox, Quincy, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I regret to see fierce denunciation of President JOHNSON by a portion of the Republican press of Illinois. The motives which prompt this, I do not propose to inquire into; but the fact is well calculated to excite our wonder. From the beginning of our unhappy war Mr. JOHNSON has been one of the truest, manliest and bravest of the friends of the Government—one of the ablest defenders of the Union. He has done more, periled more, and suffered more for the country than any of his revilers—even than many of them scoundrels. He sacrificed wealth, fortune, time and health, and put his life at stake in defense of the Constitution and preserve the Union, whilst those who now flippantly denounce him as a traitor, were, most of them, remote from the theatre of war, in the bosom of peaceful communities, secure from danger, and in the full enjoyment of the ease, comfort and prosperity of domestic life, and for which they were, in part, indebted to his heroic efforts in the common cause of the country. *Whatever may be thought of his present policy, the memory of the past would have protected him from the coarse abuse which has been lavished upon him, and the insinuations of treason which hauled partisans have not blushed to make.* No candid person who knows the President will doubt or question his patriotism, the perfect integrity of his purposes, or the earnestness and sincerity of his intentions to adopt and pursue such measures as will redound to the highest good of the entire country. Not his policy finds its strongest support in its inherent wisdom and justice, and its conformity to the Constitution and to the principles which lay at the foundation of our entire structure of government. He adheres now to the doctrines which he and the entire Republican Party recognized and acted upon through the entire progress of the war, and it is only necessary that the people shall be fully informed what his policy is to insure to it their hearty approval and support. What then, is his policy, about which so much is said, and upon which so much passion is expended? I give you a synopsis of what I understand it to be, as gathered from his public declarations:

1. He maintains that *no one or more States, less than the whole, can rightfully dissolve the Union, and, therefore the ordinance of secession which assumed to accomplish that result by carrying a portion of the States out of the Union, and absolving their people from their obligations to the Constitution and laws of the Union, were absolutely null and void, and that, notwithstanding the ordinance, the States which adopted them, remained in the Union, and the people as subject to the authority of the General Government, in all things, as they were before. This was the very issue between loyalty and rebellion.* This was the issue upon which we fought and triumphed—this the vexed question of three-quarters of a century, which was definitely settled by that triumph. Through all the war, every department of the Government at Washington acknowledged the same and the same constitutional doctrine. *President LINCOLN, in all his messages, proclamations, and other State papers, whenever he had occasion to allude to the rebel States, spoke of them and treated them as States in the Union.* Congress, in all its legislation, recognized them as such—included them in the apportionment of Representatives under the census of 1860—distributed them by law, into judicial circuits, putting some of the States which had attempted to secede with loyal States, in the same circuit, and appointed only the circuit judges among them as States. Their votes were counted as States upon the Constitutional Amendment, and were recognized and required as necessary to its adoption. The supreme Court, at all times, has held one or more of the States in relation to, and, from time to time, as we advanced into the territory, and overthrew the usurping Government, the President appointed Federal Judges to administer the laws of the Union in such States. None of these things could have been done if the States were out of the Union. Indeed, the war itself was for the denial on no other ground than the integrity of the Union and the nullity of the ordinances of secession. *If the ordinances were null and void, as all loyal people maintained, then the States never went out of the Union, but were in a disastrous policy, and between the two the people must choose.* Let us hope that the choice will be wisely made. This is not a time for passion. The country is in peril—more, I believe, than at any time during the war. The purest patriotism and the best statesmanship are required to secure the fruits of the sacrifices we have made and the victories we have won, and angry discussion and denunciation are not very favorable to the development of either. *The restoration of the States is not accomplished*, but the country is not secure, and, unfortunately, there is in the present temper of the public mind, it is not certain that it will be. *All may yet be lost, and if lost will never be regained.*

It is certain that all will be lost unless the States are restored to their constitutional relations to the General Government, and every day's delay increases the difficulty of restoration and the dangers of our situation. Will a more favorable or auspicious time ever come? I think not. The people who were in rebellion have ceased their resistance to the Government; acknowledged its authority; avowed their wish to remain under its protection; and are living in obedience to its laws. What more can they do? The rest is with us. *We fought them four years in the field to make them say to the Union, and now they have yielded to the demand, and avow a willingness and wish to do all that are required, we ought not to fight them in Congress to refuse them to go out.*

One of the greatest perils which threatens us now is the tendency to centralization, the absorption of the rights of the States, and the concentration of all power in the General Government. When that shall be accomplished, if ever, the days of the Republic are numbered. Constitutional government will be superseded by a centralized despotism, to be succeeded, in time, by revolution, disintegration, and anarchy. Within their constitutional spheres, the States are as sovereign and supreme as the General Government in its sphere, and safety is only to be found by confining each strictly to its own orbit. The danger is in the encroachments of the General Government upon the powers of the States, and the tendencies now are all in that direction. The protection of life, liberty and property is the domain of the Federal Government, and it is vital to the preservation of our admirable form of government that the States shall be fully protected in the possession and exercise of their constitutional rights, functions, and powers. *If the Federal Government usurps them, the Constitution, which the fathers of the Republic framed with so much skill and wisdom, fails for the purposes of its creation, and will no longer protect the rights it was intended to secure.*

The bills familiarly known as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill, both of which were vetoed by the President, went far in this direction. Had they both become laws, and both been executed, the powers of the State Governments would have been substantially overthrown wherever they operated. The State tribunals would have been, to a very great extent, superseded by those of Federal appointment, and they of the very worst type—Federal military. They would soon have found pretexts and means to intermeddle and control most subjects of mere local and domestic concern. Had the President failed to assert his veto power, he would have but poorly discharged his obligations to the Constitution. *It is my judgment, he difficult to frame bills more in conflict with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.* When the passion and excitement of the hour shall have passed away, it will be matter of astonishment that good and sane men were found to advocate them.

I cannot now go into detail of those bills. The veto messages state the objections to them with great force and clearness. Both bills make, to some extent, a privileged class of the negroes. Both enter the States—displacing State laws and State tribunals—and control and regulate affairs of a purely local and domestic character. Now, I am unable to find in the Constitution any authority for such legislation. Congress possesses no power except what is expressly conferred by the grants of the Constitution. The power to legislate in respect to the internal and domestic affairs in the States is not one of them. This was withheld for the wisest of reasons. The possession and exercise of such a power by the General Government could not fail to result in frequent and dangerous collisions between State and Federal authorities, and thus tend to disturb and finally destroy or rupt the ties which bind them together. *I am not aware that any such power was claimed or asserted for which the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798 were enacted in the case of the former, and the proclamation in the case of the latter, were issued.*

The very first section of the first article of the Constitution provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of Senate and a House of Representatives," and no other legislative powers are vested in Congress, except such as are therein granted. The eighth section of the same article enumerates the granted powers, all of which relate to purely national affairs—to subjects in which all the States, and all the people of all the States, have a common interest. None of them can be tortured into an authority to Congress to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of the States, or to take charge of the private rights of any portion of the people of a State. All such matters are reserved to the States and the people thereof.

The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." But I believe the principal objection to laws in question, is claimed under the second clause of the recent amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. It is easy to demonstrate that the power cannot be drawn from that source. The second clause of that amendment gives Congress no power which it did not possess without it. It only authorizes Congress to pass such laws as may be necessary to execute the first clause, and that power was just as ample without the second clause as with it. That power derived from the first clause, was fully as broad under the late clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution; and I concede to Congress the right to pass all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the amendment abolishing slavery. But does this concession carry with it any authority to pass these bills? Clearly not. This is readily shown by inquiring what class of persons was embraced in and acted upon by the amendment. They were such persons as were held in bondage at the date of its adoption, and such only.

Those constituted only a part of the colored people of the United States—the largest part, it is true—but still only a part. There were, in addition, all who were free at the beginning of the war, and all who had been made free during the progress of the war from the beginning down to the adoption of the amendment. Those who were free when the war began, and those who were made free before the amendment of the Constitution, constitute a very large class, none of whom were embraced in, and acted upon, or in any manner affected by the amendment; yet they are all embraced in the bills, and legislated for by authority of those bills, and declared to be "citizens" of the State in which they reside. The power to do this is not claimed to be derived from the amendment. If not, it must be derived from a constitutional provision which has no reference to them, or influence or operation upon them.

If the power of legislation can be derived from the Constitutional Amendment at all, *such legislation must clearly be limited to the class of persons embraced in the amendment, and cannot be extended to others quite outside of its provisions, and not at all affected by it.*

Again: What was the amendment? What did it propose to do? What did it actually do? It found a large number of colored persons of African descent held in bondage as slaves, and it emancipated them from that bondage and gave them personal freedom. This was all; it did nothing more—it claimed to do nothing more. Now, the full extent of the legislation power of Congress, under this amendment, is to pass such laws as may be necessary, if any, to secure to the persons emancipated by the amendment their personal liberty.

The only right conferred by the amendment is the right of personal liberty; but the Civil Rights Bill goes much further, and under color of authority derived from an amendment which is restricted to personal liberty, confers other rights, beyond the scope of the amendment, not necessary incidents of personal liberty, and not necessary to its enjoyment. White persons under the age of twenty-one years, and married women, are free white citizens in the enjoyment of personal liberty, but not in possession of all the rights and franchises colored people by the bill. The rights thus conferred are not necessary to the enjoyment of the rights given by the Constitutional amendment, and Congress could not, therefore, derive from the same amendment any power to pass the bill.

But further, *neither of these bills was necessary to secure the colored people in the enjoyment of the right of personal liberty given by the amendment*, for that was fully secured by the amendment itself.

Their means of protecting that were ample and sufficient without further legislation. When a right is conferred, all the incidents necessary to its enjoyment are conferred with it, and colored persons have the same remedies for an invasion of their personal liberty that white persons have. If a white man be restrained of his personal liberty, he resorts to the courts for redress. The colored man can do the same thing. It is a right which I believe has always existed. I know of no instance in which a colored man, claiming to be free, has been denied the privilege of asserting his freedom in the courts of the State where he resided.

Such suits have by no means been unfrequent in the slave States.

But if the State Courts should be closed to the colored people, the Federal Courts are open to them. They are entitled to their personal freedom by a Constitutional provision, and the Constitution gives the Federal Courts jurisdiction of all cases arising under it, or the laws of the United States, and if a case should arise in a State Court, involving the personal liberty of a colored person, and the decision should be adverse to him, he could, under the Judiciary Act of 1789, have the judgment reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States. There is, therefore, no necessity for further legislation by Congress to secure to the colored people the personal liberty to which the Constitutional Amendment entitled them, for that is already amply secured, and that is the only subject on which Congress can legislate by virtue of that amendment.

But we ought not to assume that the States will attempt to deprive the colored people of any of their legal rights. They have not yet done so. Give them time to act, and see what that action will be. We will then be better prepared to determine what is proper for us to do.

One great industrial and social system cannot be disrupted and overthrown, and another substituted for it in a day. Time and patience are necessary to accomplish the work. The South is the congenial climate of the colored people. They need employment, and the planters need labor. Their interests are interwoven. They will both soon understand this, and be brought together upon terms that are fair and just. If the Africans are harshly dealt with in one place, they have the right and power of removal to another. The States that treat them most justly and generously will be the most abundantly supplied with labor, and they will soon come to understand this. Self-interest, if left alone, will secure fair and just treatment. If the General Government will take its hands off and let the thing alone, it will soon adjust itself upon a better and more satisfactory basis for all parties than it can ever be forced to by Federal interference. As to the right of suffrage, that is a matter with which Congress cannot intermeddle. It is a matter peculiarly of State cognizance, and for State regulation.

If Ohio and Kentucky choose to confer the right upon all the negroes within their borders, it is no concern of mine. I have no right to object or to question the wisdom of their action. But Congress has no right to force it upon any of the States; and to do so would be a long stride toward centralization.

Furthermore, it would be doing to other States what we would not submit to ourselves. I think I do not transcend jurisdiction in saying that if all the colored people of any one of the Southern States were taken in a mass just as they are, and set down in any one of the Northern States, as a part of their permanent population, and it was then proposed to the people of that State to confer upon them the right of suffrage, *they would not do it. Why, then, should we compel the Southern States to do what we would not do ourselves?*

Again: If Congress can regulate the right of suffrage in a Southern State, it can do the same thing in Illinois; and if it can bestow the elective franchise, why may it not open to negroes all the offices, and make them eligible as Governors, legislators, judges, &c. The power to do the one includes the power to do the other.

That a State may do all these things is not questioned; but for the General Government to compel a State to do it, is not warranted by the Constitution; it is subversive of the principles upon which our Government rests; is in every way of dangerous tendency, and ought not to be tolerated.

I regard the speedy restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government as vital to our salvation. It is necessary to save us from perpetual disaster, and to rescue us from political destruction.

We are in no condition to maintain a large standing army to govern the Southern States as conquered provinces, which will have to be done, if they are forced out of the Union.

It is necessary to enable us to maintain our credit and meet our pecuniary obligations, which we must meet fully, fairly, honestly, or be degraded.

Let the States be restored, and industry, business and commerce revived, and the legitimate revenues to be derived from them will be a hundred fold more in value than all the confiscations which have been or will ever be made.

In addition to this, collision with a powerful foreign nation is always a possible thing. Should it come now, it would find us, as a dissatisfied and disharmonious people, in a poor condition to meet it.

Difficulties and dangers environ us on every hand, and *I am sure that the President's policy opens the best and safest way out of them.* What reason is there for postponing the day of unity and fraternity? They will give us strength to stand against the world, and lig[illegible] to guide us in the onward career of greatness and glory.

Without them, we will surely go down in the darkness of despotism, or the shame and confusion of anarchy.

I have only glanced at the salient points of the great questions which are upon us. I have no time to discuss them, and beg you to pardon any want of compactness and continuity in the suggestions I have made.

Truly your friend,

O. H. BROWNING.

Secretary Seward.

The Buffalo *Commercial* quotes a bitter attack upon Secretary SEWARD from the Chicago *Tribune*, and says:

"We do not feel any special call to come to the defence of the Secretary of State, against such ridiculous assaults as the above, for we feel that with the great masses of the loyal people of the North he needs no defence whatever. His official acts and his personal sacrifices in their behalf are his best defence, and have secured for him a place among the foremost of the tried and true. Although our terrible struggle for the Union, Mr. SEWARD's conduct of our foreign relations was so admirable, astute and efficient that our foreign enemies were baffled and foreign intervention thwarted. No one man, or no one army, did more to save the Union than he. He was constant, in season and out of season, in stalwart, effective and successful labor to avert the foreign complications which continually threatened us, and whom were the hope and reliance of Southern rebels. The leaders of the rebellion concede to-day that the most vigorous opposition which they encountered, and that which most effectively prevented their success, emanated from the office of the Secretary of State. It was the consciousness of that fact that turned upon him the assassin's dagger, and made his 'taking off' no [illegible]

The assaults of the *Tribune*, would, in view of these facts, be ridiculous, if not vile, but coming from such a source it will not, that for partisan ends, [illegible] all influence upon the public mind, and come to be looked upon as the ravings of a chronic scold. Disgusted by the despicable impudence of [illegible] defamed by prejudice, which conceives disagreement with it to be crime, our Chicago contemporary strengthens the cause which it opposes, and [illegible] the reputation which it professes to defend. President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD are both stronger to-day for its foul-mouthed abuse, and it is in their behalf that we have called attention to the calumnies which the *Tribune* has uttered, and give them the added publicity of our columns."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 26, 1866.

$2,000 U. S. 6s of '81	108	800 N. Y. Central	94¾
1,500 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	104⅜	100 do	94¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	104⅜	100 do	94¾
30,000 do do do	104⅜	100 do	94¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	103⅝	100 do 3d call	94¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '67	103⅝	100 do 30	94¾
30,000 Pts. No. 2-7 3-10s	102⅝	100 do	94¾
5,000 do do	102⅝	200 do	94¾
5,000 do Third Ser	102⅝	400 Erie R	67¾
10,000 do do 2d call	102⅝	400 do	67¾
1,000 N. Y. 6s, '81	98	200 do	67¾
10,000 N. Y. 6s, Bounty Loan	103⅝	200 do	67¾
4,000 do	103	200 do	67¾
5,000 Penn. 6s	103	100 do	67¾
1,000 Missouri 6s	90¼	100 do	67¾
1,000 Louisiana 6s	68	200 do	67¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	67½	400 do	67¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s	60	200 do	67¾
62,000 Pts. No. 2-7 3-10s	102⅝	100 Erie R. P.	77
3,000 Erie 6s M.	97	10 N. Y. & N. H.	198
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102¾	100 do	198
1,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind. Loan	108	1000 do	110¼
1,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Y.	80	200 do	110¼
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs	100	100 do	110¼
5,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs	100	700 do	110¼
10,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	100	200 do	110¼
10,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101¾	400 do	110¼
3,000 Chi. & Mil. 2d	95	200 Mich. Cen. Bs	97
1,000 Cin., R. & D. 3d M.	97	800 Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
25,000 Amer. Gold	139½	100 do	79¾
109 Metropol. Bank	122½	1300 do	79¾
22 Bk. of Commerce	116½	200 do	79¾
10 do	116	100 Ill. Central R.	119
42 Continental Bank	99	50 Clove. & Pitts	87¾
22 Fourth Nat. Bank	103¾	200 do	87¾
200 Canton Co	58	200 do	87¾
100 do	58¼	200 do	87¾
8 Del. & Hud. Canal	149	400 do	87¾
300 Union Nav. Co	143¾	200 do	87¾
150 Spruce R. U	4	400 Chi. & N. W.	98
200 do	4¾	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	98
140 Penn. Coal Co	141	200 do	98
153 West. U. Tel	63	20 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	115
100 do	63¾	100 Cleve. & Tol	93
600 Quicksilver	25¼	100 do	93
500 Mariposa Pref	25¾	10 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	99
300 do 2d call	24	100 P., F. W. & C.	95
100 Cary Improve't	14¾	400 do	95¾
100 do	14¾	200 do	95¾
100 At. Mail S. Co	126	200 Chic. & Alt.	95¾
300 Boston W. P.	46¾	100 do	95¾
500 do b30	46¾	200 Chi. & Alt. Pr.	102
1000 Hud. R. R.	113¾	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	89
100 do c	112¾	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	54

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '62	104⅛	100 N. Y. Cen.	95¾
2,000 U. S. 6-20s C. '64	103⅝	100 do	95¾
5,000 Pts. No. 2-7 3-10s Third Ser.	102⅝	300 Hud. Riv. R.	113¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	76	100 do	113¾
100,000 Ohio & M. Con.	103¾	200 Reading R.	110¾
50,000 do b10	103¾	100 do	110¾
50,000 do	103¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
10,000 do	103	100 do	79¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	25	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	98
100 Boston Water P.	46¾	500 do	98¼
800 Erie R.	67¾	200 do	98¼
1000 do	67¾	200 Chi. & R. I.	97¾
100 do	67¾	200 do	97¾
40 do b30	67¾	100 do	97¾
100 do b10	67¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
100 IC. Cen. R. b10	110	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Cum. Coal	45	100 Hud. R. R.	113
300 do	45	100 do	113
100 Quicksilver	25¾	500 M. S. & N. I.	79¾
100 do	25¾	100 do	79¾
100 West. U. Tel	63¾	100 do	79¾
100 do	63¾	100 do b10	79¾
100 do	63¾	200 do	79¾
100 do	63¾	200 do	79¾
100 do b10	63¾	100 Clev. & Pitts	87¾
100 do	63¾	100 do	87¾
100 Boston W. P.	46¾	100 do	87¾
800 New-York Cen.	94¾	1800 do	87¾
500 do s	94¾	2200 do	87¾
100 do	94¾	2000 do	87¾
200 do	94¾	200 do	87¾
900 do b30	94¾	300 Chic. & N. W.	98
300 Erie R.	67¾	200 do	98
200 do	67¾	200 do	98
2100 do	67¾	200 do	98
400 do b10	67¾	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	98¼
400 do	67¾	400 do	98¼
200 Reading R.	110¾	200 do	98¼
2800 do	110¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	95¾
400 do	110¾	100 do b10	95¾
1200 do s3	110¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 C. & M. Cer.	25¾	1820 Erie Railroad	67¾
100 Canton Co	58	200 do b10	67¾
300 do c	58¼	200 do	67¾
200 do	58¾	200 do	67¾
200 do s3	58	200 do b10	67¾
300 Boston W. P.	46¾	200 Hudson R. R.	113
100 do s3	46¾	900 Reading R.	110¾
100 Cum. Coal	45	1200 do	110¾
200 do s30	45	1200 do	110¾
100 do s3	45¾	200 do b30	110¾
600 Quick. Min. Co	24	1200 M. S. & N. I.	79¾
600 Mar. Mining Co	11¾	500 do	79¾
200 do s3	11¾	500 do	79¾
100 Mariposa Pr	24	200 do	79¾
200 do	24	200 do	79¾
100 West. U. Tele'ph	63¾	100 do b10	79¾
200 do c	62	800 Clove. & Pitts	87¾
200 do	62	200 do	87¾
200 do	62	200 do b10	87¾
100 N. Y. Central	95¾	200 do	87¾
1600 do	95¾	100 C. & R. I. 2-d	97
200 do c	95¾	200 do	97¾
200 do	95¾	600 Chi. & N. W.	98
800 do	95¾	200 do	98
200 do	95¾	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	97
1700 do	95¾	200 do	97¾
500 Chi. & N. W.	98	200 do	97¾
200 do s3	98	200 do	97¾
200 do	98	200 do b10	97¾

SATURDAY, May 26—P. M.

The price of Gold receded 2 per cent. today on the later foreign news, which was construed as improving the financial condition in England. The London papers report a very close day on Monday, May 14, succeeding the panic of Friday, the 11th, and 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum was paid for cash to carry over Consols. Nearly all the other Securities were depressed, the day being the half monthly settlement. But by Wednesday, 16th, the whole market improved, and no further considerable failures having occurred, and the panic abating, 1@2 ₱ cent. recovery was noticed on the Stock Exchange. The sales of Gold here to-day opened at 140¼ and fell off to 138⅜ ₱ cent. Money was 7 ₱ cent. in the forenoon and declined to 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers before 2 o'clock, and this promises to be the rule for next week. The Treasury at Washington has directed the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to cash all certificates of indebtedness due in June, July and August, so as to save the holders the trouble of sending them to the Department, as at first advertised. *The interest on all these certificates will cease on Thursday next, May 31*; so they had as well be presented at once. In addition to certificates of indebtedness, the New-York office has this week paid off, without notice, $6,800,000 currency deposits bearing 5 ₱ cent. interest, and $700,000 compound notes bearing 6 ₱ cent. interest. The Government would be glad to take in a further considerable sum of compound notes at par and the full accrued interest, if presented next week.

The Customs Duties received by the Treasury in Gold this week amount to $2,849,454. The Gold Interest paid out, $940,100.

The Stock Exchange improved on United States 5-20s to 102@102¼ ₱ cent., and on 7.30s to 101¾@102 ₱ cent. There was a large demand for the old 5-20s of 1862 at 101¾@101¾@102 ₱ cent. through the day. The Railway speculation was again quite buoyant. The additional advance in New-York Central was to 96, and Reading to 110¼, while on the Western list, Pittsburgh suddenly jumped up to 91¼ cent. The feeling was generally firm at 3:30 P. M. when the Exchange Room closed, the only exception being Erie, which the speculators were still disposed to sell. The following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94¾	95	Northwest	27¾	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅞	do Pref	57¾	58¾
U. S. 7.30s	101⅝	101¾	Rock Island	92¾	93¼
N. Y. Central	95¾	96¼	Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Erie	67¾	67¾	Cumb'land Coal	45¾	46¾
Hudson	112	113	Quicksilver	25	25¾
Reading	110¾	110¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	79¾	79¾	Mariposa Pref	24	24¾
Illinois Central	118	118	Canton	58¾	58¾
Pittsburgh	89¾	91	Ohio Certificates	25	25¾
Tennessee 6s	68¾	68¾	Sterling Gold	140¼	138⅜
Missouri 6s	75	75¼	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The Merchants' National Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The following bids were made for the Bank City Shares:

Merchants'	113	Bank of the Republic	111
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	105
Union	115	Metropolitan	121¾
America	120	Continental	98
City	200	St. Nicholas	100
National	107	Commonwealth	100
Seventh Ward	106¾	New-York County	145
State of New York	108	Importers' & Traders'	115
Commerce	110	Park	146
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Central National	107
Ocean	95	Fourth National	103¾
American Exchange	119¾	Ninth National	103¾
Pacific	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, [illegible]	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, [illegible]	91	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	90¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, [illegible]	91	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv.	91¾	Chi. & N. W. P. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	Chi. & N. W. P. 2d M.	90
Erie 1st mort.	97¾	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Erie 2d mort.	87¾	Chic. & R. I. 2d M.	87
Erie 3d mort.	79¾	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 1st mort.	102	Chic. & Alt. 2d M.	85
Hud. R. 2d mort.	96	Chic. & Alt. Sinking	85
Hud. R. 3d mort.	95	Chic. & Alt. Income	85
Hud. R. 4th mort.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	103¾
Chi. R. & Q. 8s 1st M.	110	Chic. & Mil. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7s c. st. M.	91	Chic. & Mil. Sinking	85
Mich. So. 7s g. st. M.	91	Chic. & Mil. Income	85
R. R. Bonds	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. 2d M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul Sinking	85
Mich. S. & N. I. Sinking	85	Mil. & St. Paul Income	85
Clev. & Pitts. 1st M.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	75
Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	85		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows:

Gold Coin	$970,000
Currency	$2,000,000
Total	$3,111,000

Gold weighed [illegible] Gold weighed [illegible] Gold weighed [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS. Pacific R. R. issue,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 28th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of May, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
	G. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.
WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.
For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, (OF PENNSYLVANIA,) NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Room No. 71, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from and after the 2d of July, 1866, till after the election.
MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO., No. 14 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of that day.
F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM NO. 26, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from May 29, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock A. M., June 15 next, for election of Directors at Stockholders' annual meeting at Milwaukee June 14.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.
ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 152 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.
The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., 82 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchange.

TELEGRAPH

AND

EXPRESSERS' STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, CITY RAILROAD, BANK, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS A SPECIALTY.

UP-TOWN ACCOMODATION
FOR THE STORAGE OF VALUABLES
IN THE
STUDIO VAULT.
Office No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., And No. 52 Wall-st.
To parties leaving town for the Summer, unsurpassed facilities are afforded for the security and safe keeping from fire and burglary of
FAMILY SILVER,
jewels, bullion, Government and coupon bonds, cash boxes, artistic studies, and valuables of all descriptions.
RICHARD P. BUNDLE, Manager.
B. NILSEN, Superintendent of Vaults.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Private safes, with combination and other locks to rent by the year.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT,

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit: George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, Jonathan Godfrey, E. C. Scranton, E. H. Trowbridge and William W. Boardman. And at a meeting of the Directors this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. E. C. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, was unanimously elected President of the Company.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.
The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1.
The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1.
A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.
H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of REED & MURPHY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.
PHILANDER REED,
THOS. MURPHY.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 11th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR $25,000 TO $50,000.—A capitalist wanted to take an interest in a valuable manufacturing business already established. For particulars, or to appoint an interview, address Post-office, Box No. 6,771.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, A LAWYER OF energy and ability, of a few years' practice, to be connected with a law firm in New-York City; one from the interior of New-York State or the Western States preferred. Address LAWYER, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER with $10,000 to extend in an established and very profitable cash manufacturing business. Address EMERSON, Box No. 183 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

$300,000 STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.

We are offering the largest and best selected stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Furniture in the City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years. Dutch Hemp Carpets, 30 cents; Cotton and Wool Carpets, 40 cents; all Wool, 75 cents; Tapestries, [illegible]; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75. Also, the largest and best selected stock of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture to be found in the City. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Nos. 247, 249 and 251 8th-av., corner of 23d-st. H. O'FARRELL.
Goods shipped and packed free to all parts of the City.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.; a large stock of books always on sale.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS.
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN, via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to London, Havre, France and Germany. Leave New-York from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS.
Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,200 horse power .... 31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,200 horse power .... 14th June.
Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power .... 28th June.
Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power .... July.
Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers;) July 12, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively Cowes, May 9, 24; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 21; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or the equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $65; steerage, $42.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,668	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
DENMARK .... SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... June 2
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... June 9
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY .... June 16
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY .... June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin .... $120 | Steerage $35
First Cabin to London .... 125 | Steerage to London 40
First Cabin to Paris .... 135 | Steerage to Paris 50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The elegant new side-wheel steamship
SOUTH AMERICA, 2,100 tons burden,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 43, N. R.,
TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON .... Capt. J. B. BAXTER.
GEN. BARNES .... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage $20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE .... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA .... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First cabin passage $15
Freight 10 cents per foot, and 50 cents per barrel.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 31.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
RAPIDAN, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 2.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. T. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 9.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, No. 93 West-st., corner of Cedar.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 288 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible] LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT,
[illegible] connecting with [illegible] Railroads. [illegible] from Pier No. [illegible] East River, foot Catharine-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON [illegible] Bridgeport [illegible] train for Housatonic [illegible] received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES BOCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
Being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GREEN,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 66 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, May	8, 12		M.	Monday, May	7, 11		A. M.
Thursday,	10, 2		P. M.	Wednesday,	9, 1		P. M.
Saturday,	12, 3½		P. M.	Friday,	11, 1		P. M.
Monday,	14, 3½		P. M.	Monday,	14, 7		A. M.
Tuesday,	15, 3¾		P. M.	Tuesday,	15, 7		A. M.
Thursday,	17, 9		A. M.	Wednesday,	16, 1½		P. M.
Saturday,	19, 10		A. M.	Friday,	18, 10		A. M.
Tuesday,	22, 3½		A. M.	Monday,	21, 11		A. M.
Wednesday,	23, 9		A. M.	Tuesday,	22, 1		P. M.
Thursday,	24, 2		P. M.	Wednesday,	23, 1½		P. M.
Saturday,	26, 3½		P. M.	Friday,	25, 2		P. M.
Monday,	28, 3½		P. M.	Monday,	28, 6½		A. M.
Tuesday,	29, 3½		P. M.	Tuesday,	29, 7		A. M.
Wednesday,	30, 3½		P. M.	Wednesday,	30, 7½		A. M.
Thursday,	31, 3½		P. M.	Thursday,	31, 7½		A. M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 8½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Friday, June 1, 1866, the JESSE HOYT passenger boat of this road will leave Pier No. 32 North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 4:15 as formerly.
This boat will stop at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:15 P. M., for passengers only. All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32.
W. S. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT, FOR ROCKland Lake.—Steamboat CHICOPEE, Captain J. L. PARKER, leaves foot of Dey-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Christopher, 22d, and 34th sts., Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, and Sing Sing. Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:30 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO NEWBURGH.—The steamboat POMONA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at 34th-st. each way.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by Railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, on SUNDAY, May 27, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts North and West.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—NEW AND VERY attractive; also the new and beautiful side-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH, with other steamboats, barges and groves to charter. Office No. 387 West-st., corner Barrow.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (CITY AND COUNtry) for thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and housemaids, (Protestants and Catholics,) with unexceptionable references to the first families, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 9th-st., near 5th-av., for three days, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family as cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go in the country. Address M. P., No. 411 East 24th-st.

WANTED—AN INFANT TO DRY NURSE, BY a respectable American woman, a short distance in the country; plenty of fresh cow's milk; location healthy, and a comfortable home. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, as Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUation for a boy about fifteen years old, who has been with him about three years; would be useful and ready for all work; can help a coachman and assist in a stable. Address P. A. HARGOUS, No. 127 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as coachman or to assist in gardening; would like to go into the country; best of City reference. Address J. B., coachman, at P. Tranor's, saddle and harness maker, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, (single;) understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call on or address JOSEPH, care of Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER-HOUSES and others in want of well-recommended male or female servants, Scotch, English, German or Irish can find at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., a full supply on hand for all kinds of work in City and country.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BANK BOOK-KEEPER; ONE having experience and competent to keep one of the individual ledgers of a large city bank, and none other, may apply, giving name, address and reference to Box No. 65 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN TO sell lumber and take charge of a saw-mill in Pennsylvania; one experienced in the business preferred; best of reference required. Address P. H., Box No. 174 Times Office.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT AND EXperienced nurse, to take the entire charge of an infant; the best of City recommendations required. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COOK IN A medium-sized yacht; also a colored boy as waiter in a private family. Address Box No. 4,127 Post-office.

WANTED—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman; a steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. E. BENNETT, No. 26 Water-st., Boston.

DENTISTRY.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge. Lasting gas fresh daily. Beautiful teeth inserted, $7 each. Operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 136 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 878 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
[illegible]
MONDAY EVENING, May 28,
[illegible] of the new Drama by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., and entitled
PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
produced with great success, and presented with NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS, &c.,
which will be performed on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 29,
and also for the last time on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30,
for the benefit of
MR. M. L. SUTTON, TREASURER.
In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new dramatization of the celebrated novel
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
SEVENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock.
When the following array of talent will assist:
Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
The favorite Contralto.
Mrs. HELEN CALDWELL,
Soprano, her first appearance in America.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor,
And Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, who will perform on Odell's new organ.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at Irving Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue,
PAUL JUIGNET and C. DRIVET .... Managers
TUESDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock.
LE TARTUFFE,
Comedie in five acts by Molière.
LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOUR,
Vaudeville in one act by Bayard.
Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING
will personate in the play of the
THREE FAST WOMEN,
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
SING SEVERAL POPULAR SONGS,
AND DANCE A VARIETY OF DANCES.
Mr. G. L. Fox .... as .... Hezekiah Larkins
Concluding with
ROBERT THE DEVIL.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Positively last six nights of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
When they will introduce a brilliant programme,
INTRODUCING THE FAVORITE ARTISTS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Rollin Howard, Dan Emmett, Master Ryan, Neil and Dan Bryant, with the entire troupe in their irresistible comicalities.
OLD TIME'S ROCKS. THE LIVE INGIN.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.
On behalf of the Committee,
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY
OF
YALE COLLEGE
will give a
CONCERT
AT
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Tickets $1. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday morning, at the Box-office.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
FOR CONFECTIONERS,
Corner Gold and Ann sts.,
And No. 147 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

I. O. O. F.

HANCOCK LODGE, NO. 49, I. O. OF O. F.—The members are hereby notified to assemble in the Elizabethean Room, Odd Fellow's Hall, THIS DAY, (Sunday, 27th inst.,) at 12 M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, JAMES NUTT, deceased. By order of the N. G. E. HARLEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 38 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.
JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, May 29, 1866, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in
Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry streets; in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in said avenues;
Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in
Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;
Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;
Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in
Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.
Also, for PAVEMENTS in
Third-avenue, from Bowery to Fourteenth-street;
Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue;
Twentieth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway;
Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street;
Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;
Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and
Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street.
Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Friday, June 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fortieth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For curb, gutter and flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street.
For curb, gutter and flagging Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street.
For curb, gutter and flagging in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 and 284 Rivington-street.
For flagging, four feet wide, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.
For flagging Fifth-avenue, west side, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street.
For flagging Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street.
For flagging First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third street.
For flagging and reflagging Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, May 22, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av.
Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz.:
For repairing dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and the dock on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville, North River.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-seventh-street from Park to Madison-avenue.
Second—For paving with stone blocks Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Third—For paving with trap blocks Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.
Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block, between Park and Madison avenues.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 17, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
[illegible]
P. T. BARNUM .... General Director
HYATT FROST .... Manager
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
THE MOST BRILLIANT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.
A RUSH OF ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS,
composed of the
REFINED, CRITICAL AND APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC,
who witness with admiration
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her great personation of
TOPSEY,
TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,
in the great American Drama, entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
and in which the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Emma, Shell, Addie Lobeus, Messrs. Hadaway, Daffy, H. F. Johnston, Haviland, W. L. Jamison, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., will appear.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
To be seen at all hours,
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
Just added,
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOKOUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
AT GREAT EXPENSE, the management have obtained
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those KINGS OF THE FOREST.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
A SOUTH AMERICAN LAMA,
captured on the highest peak of the Andes.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor .... J. W. LINGARD.
For a limited period only the great artist
Mme. CELESTE,
Who will have the honor of making her first appearance in the grand drama from the French entitled the
WOMAN IN RED.
A prologue in three acts.
Miriam, a Jewess ....
Rudiga, the Woman in Red .... } Mme. CELESTE
The Countess Montalba ....
Dram of GALE BREEZELY.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—By a private family living near Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; good table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,632 Post-Office, New-York.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, exclusive use of bath, &c., attached, with private parlor and private table; all first-class; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office.

TWO YOUNG MEN (BROTHERS) WANT a pleasant furnished room, with or without board, in a private family. The upper part of the City preferred. Satisfactory reference given. Address J., Box No. 5,323 Post-office.

AT NO. 130 MADISON-AV.—THE MOST desirable situation in the city, convenient to cars and stages; handsome suites of rooms, all newly furnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, CORNER of 4th-st., one block from Broadway, furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; reference exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO A GENTLEman, with breakfast, if desired, in a small family of adults, at No. 176 (old number) West 39th-st., first house east of 8th-av.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF QUIET habits can be accommodated in a private family with furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 157 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AT NO. 204 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A handsomely furnished parlor floor, four rooms, extra size, with private table, or with dining-room and kitchen, for housekeeping.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SECOND AND THIRD floors, for gentlemen; cool, airy, double house; convenient to hotels, restaurants and two lines of cars, No. 81 Amity-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Terms very low for the Summer. House first-class; finely located. References.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, newly and handsomely furnished, to let, en suite, or single, at No. 76, near Delmonico's. Prices moderate. Reference required.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., within thirty minutes of Broadway, New-York City. Location healthy and unsurpassed. Terms very moderate.

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars and stages. No. 24 West 26th-st.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite; hot and cold water, closets, &c.; table first-class.

AT NO. 29 5TH-AV.—ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, with or without board, on reasonable terms, to first-class parties. References exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED PARLORS with private bath-room, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. No. 38 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 360 WEST 23D-ST. — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

OAK PARK.
Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of Charles De Revere, news agent, Tarrytown, or, of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Lispenard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO MORE ROOMS TO let in a farm-house, beautifully situated on high ground, retired; fifty miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A fine view of the Sound; convenient to depot, Post-office and sea-bathing. References from those who have boarded there. Apply to or address D. H. SHERWOOD, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ASTORIA, AT THE Stevens Mansion, overlooking the river, 40 minutes from the City. Superior accommodations can now be obtained by applying at the mansion, or addressing BOARD, Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office. Stables on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR THE Summer months, on or near the Hudson River, below Poughkeepsie, for a family requiring three or four rooms. Address Box No. 2,327 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms, with board, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Apply by letter, or personally, to Miss E. L. LAWTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

BOARD AND LODGING ON THE SOUTH side of Long Island; three bedrooms, a parlor and a sitting-room, in a small farm-house, with board, can be had at a moderate price, at the town of Waterville, Long Island. The house is situated on a stream, near the Great South Bay, six miles from the railroad station, and is very cool during the hot weather. Address GEORGE W. TUTHILL, Manorville, Long Island.

BOARD AT YONKERS—THE FORMER residence of Judge Beebe is now opened as a first-class boarding-house; the location is beautiful; fine lawn; fruit of every kind; water throughout; stabling for horses. Apply on the premises or to No. 80 [illegible]-st.

BOARD AT MILTON.—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 110 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, AT GLEN COVE, having changed hands, is now opened for the reception of guests.
W. C. GIBSON,
Lessee and Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A family, 1 or 1½ hour's ride from New-York; Harlem road preferred. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,966 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFUL SITUAtion, pleasant rooms, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Address A. C. S., Tarrytown Post-office.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 96 Stratford, Conn.

$4.—BOARD FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN; instruction if desired. Adults $6. Address Box No. 223 Pittsfield, Mass., Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE,
MADISON, CONN.
Will be opened for Summer guests May 28, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address H. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests WEDNESDAY, May 30. To engage apartments, apply in person or by letter.
LELAND BROTHERS, Saratoga Springs,
Or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

PECONIC HOUSE,
GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND.
This house is now open for Summer travel; also, the Wyandank, of same place, &c.
Believe no one who says these hotels are full.
A. SMITH.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat. Fine grove, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, drives. Board $7 to 12. Call at No. 176 Bleecker-st.
H. B. KENT.

STAMFORD, CONN.—THREE ROOMS ON first floor in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot on the "Main" street. For particulars, address C. H. J., Box No. 292 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
In consequence of engagements previously entered into, Mr. Wheatley regrets being compelled to announce
POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the
DECIDEDLY TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of the truly great tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1866,
and every evening during the week, in the thrilling and pathetic character of
BELPHEGOR,
THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, produced after
MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST
unapproachable, comprising the names of
MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, L. R. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c., &c.
The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.
FRIDAY only, benefit of
CHARLES DILLON.
MONDAY, June 4,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
(his first appearance in New-York in several years)
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A SPLENDID COMPANY OF
FORTY EMINENT ARTISTS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, May 28,
BENEFIT OF
Mr. C. M. WALCOT, Jr.,
On which occasion will be revived Boucicault's great Irish drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Mr. C. WALCOT, Jr. .... as .... Myles-Na-Coppaleen
Miss Ione Burke (by kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.) .... as .... Eily O'Connor
(with songs.)
Mr. W. H. Norton (by kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.) .... as .... Danny Mann
Mr. Charles Peters (who has kindly volunteered) .... as .... Father Tom
Mr. W. S. Donaldson .... as .... Hardress Cregan
Mr. W. S. Andrews .... as .... Kyrle Daly
Miss Blanche Grey .... as .... Anne Chute
(with song.)
Mrs. H. P. Grattan .... as .... Mrs. Cregan
Miss Mary Carr .... as .... Sheelah
Miss De La Rue .... as .... Kathleen
The distinguished artist,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
will inaugurate the Summer season, commencing on MONDAY, June 4.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7¼. Begin at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at
10¾ O'CLOCK.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular Novel, entitled,
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
With new scenes, comprising
THE FIELDING FARM,
THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS and GALLERIES,
THE MINER'S HUT
and
THE MOUNTAIN CASCADE,
with its novel effects of
MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, May 28.
This opera troupe comprise the following talented artistes:
Miss Caroline Richings, ... Mr. Wm. Castle,
Miss Zelda Harrison, ... Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mrs. Sophie Mozart, ... Mr. Ed. Seguin,
Julius Eichberg, Conductor.
Tickets for sale at the Theatre, 14th-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where boxes for the season may be secured.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Balcony boxes, $2; Parquette, $1. Dress circle, 75 cents. Family circle, 50 cents.
Performances of FRENCH THEATRE WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY. SATURDAY, June 2—Brooklyn Academy of Music.

BLIND TOM! BLIND TOM! BLIND TOM!
THE WONDERFUL PIANIST,
Will give his farewell performances at
IRVING HALL,
On the following evenings at 8 o'clock:
THURSDAY, May 31,
FRIDAY, June 1,
SATURDAY, June 2,
and for the accommodation of schools and families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cts.; Reserved Chairs 25 cents extra; for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, 24th-st.
Houses crowded nightly with the elite of the city.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
GEO. CHRISTY IN THREE NEW ACTS.
MR. GRIFFIN IN HIS GREAT ACT.
BARBARA ALLEN. BARBARA ALLEN.
MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.
GRAND BURLESQUE OPERA.
New songs, dances, sayings, farces, &c.
WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN.
Curtain will rise at 8:10 precisely.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A LARGE EXperience in teaching young ladies, and in the care of young girls, [illegible] in EUROPE. Thinking that parents might be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of allowing their daughters for travel and instruction, she invites [illegible] to her plans, promising to do all in her power for any young lady who may be intrusted to her. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, No. 32 East 38th-st. References: Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Parke Godwin, Esq., N. P. Willis, Esq.

THE PIANO-FORTE AND THE GERMAN language taught at pupils' residences by a German gentleman. Terms moderate. Address J. W., Post-office, Station F.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR SALE—Pleasantly located, well established and prosperous. Inquire of JOHN G. NORTH, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN BRYANT AND Stratton's Commercial Colleges, for sale (by permission) at a discount. Address J. J. S., care Box 1,9 P. O.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE boarding-school, in New-England, a gentleman of skill and experience and with a superior voice, to teach vocal music and piano. Also, an experienced matron. Apply to J. A. NASH & CO., 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SEVEN YEARS' experience in teaching, and who converses in French, wishes a situation as governess during the Summer in a family going into the country; references exchanged. Apply at No. 8 East 37th-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all purchasers may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
"The May Waltzes," composed for the Royal Italian Opera, London, by Alfred Mellon .... 65 cents.
"The Hilda Waltzes," by D. Godfrey, price .... 50 cents.
"The Mabel Waltzes," by D. Godfrey, price .... 70 cents.
"Sunlight," (Polka Brilliant,) by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, price .... 40 cents.
Mailed free. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

PIANO.—A SUPERB PARIS IMPORTED MEchanical Piano, can be played otherwise, for sale low. Can be seen at Chickering's. Apply to J. T. FARISH, No. 73 William-st.

A YOUNG SOPRANO SINGER WISHES a situation to sing in church; will accept a moderate salary; can furnish best testimonials. Address SINGER, Post-office Box No. 2,136 New-York City.

MEDICAL.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Thousands of gallons were used in 1849 and '65 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvia instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $5,000; Deputy Commissioner, $3,000; Cashier, $3,000; two Deputy Commissioners, $3,000; Solicitor, $4,000; seven Heads of Divisions, $2,500. The salary of the special Commissioner was changed from $4,000 to $5,000.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, by instruction of the Judiciary Committee, offered several additional sections to regulate legal proceedings under the act, which were adopted.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the sixty-fifth section by striking out the words "the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint an officer in his department, who shall be styled Commissioner, etc.," and inserting in lieu of them, "Congress, by a concurrent action, shall elect a Special Commissioner."

Mr. STEVENS said: I am done with giving patronage to the Secretary of the Treasury where it can be avoided. He has already said he will appoint no one to office who will not sustain the policy of the President. He this morning distinctly so informed a member of the House, who called upon him for an appointment. He asked him whether the antecedents of the applicant were in favor of the President's policy, and when he declined to answer him he said, "I cannot appoint and will appoint no man who does not support the policy of the President." The Secretary then referred to an apostate Senator from that region, and said, "I will consult him when I make the appointment, and I will appoint nobody not recommended by him." It is, therefore, for this House to let the people of the country know whether officers are to be sacrificed to this determination of the subordinates of the President. If we do not stand by them they will not stand by us, and they ought not. It is time that we built up a wall around such tyranny as this. It is malfeasance in office. I have already ascertained that four of the subordinates of the President have made the same declaration. If I were a little younger, and I shall be in a week, I think I would let those officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation, before which men who are guilty in office shall be brought, and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them. (Excitement—a voice, "Good.") Sir, we are recreant to our own interests—we are recreant to our own dignity, we are recreant to the interests of the country, if we do not stand by those who stand by us. We must take care that no more patronage shall be put into the hands of any man to be abused, avowedly abused. It is time that we spoke aloud, and let our friends abroad know that they are in no danger, that they shall not be sacrificed because they stand by Congress—because they are not the tools of a recreant President. (Great excitement.) I have authentic information that this very day this course has been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has declared distinctly that in that State (Pennsylvania) he will consult nobody but a recreant apostate Senator who has betrayed his party and his country. (Excitement.)

Mr. STEVENS was understood as referring to Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether the gentleman was going to urge his amendment seriously.

Mr. STEVENS declared that he was.

Mr. SPALDING replied that he would seriously oppose it.

Mr. MORRILL suggested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had accomplished his purpose in making his speech. There was not the slightest apprehension that any person would be appointed to the office of Special Commissioner except the distinguished gentleman who had hitherto been employed in the service. He (Mr. MORRILL) had always been in favor of keeping these tariff and revenue questions apart and distinct from politics. He did not approve of all the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor of his recent speech. He thought his Indiana speech an able one; but he did not so regard his recent speech, but rather looked upon it as an unfortunate speech. But, at the same time, he did not propose to change the ordinary course of legislation. He trusted that the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. HALE called the attention of the Committee to the constitutional objections to the proposed amendment, though he did not know that they would have any weight with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania. The only powers that the Constitution recognized as capable of having the power of appointment were the President and Senate—the President alone and the Courts of law, or the head of Departments.

Mr. STEVENS argued that the position of Special Commissioner was not an office in that sense. Congress could depute a Committee of its own body, or any person selected by it, to perform the duties imposed upon the Special Commissioner. He repeated that the Secretary of the Treasury had assumed to regulate his patronage by politics, and not by what was connected with the interests of finance—that he was prostituting his office to unholy purposes, and that it was time to put a stop to that state of things.

Mr. DELANO exposed the weakness of the position in reference to the Special Commissioner not being an officer, by quoting the language of the section itself, and asked, "What had the Secretary of the Treasury done to deserve such a reproach, or to provoke such an attack? Was the Secretary a slave, and not entitled to entertain his own opinion? Was he to be denounced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania because he entertained opinions different from his in regard to reconstruction?"

Mr. STEVENS—I do not denounce him for entertaining any such opinions. I denounce him for prostituting the patronage of the Government to make all other opinions to bend to his.

Mr. DELANO asked Mr. STEVENS for the authority on which he made his statement, and intimated that the Secretary had made no such declaration.

Mr. STEVENS repeated substantially his statement, but declined to give the name of his informant—first, because he had not the authority to do so, and, secondly, because it might bring upon him the ire of the Secretary.

Mr. BLAINE moved to amend the section by giving the power to the President to appoint the officer in question, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The House closed debate upon the section and amendment, when Mr. BLAINE withdrew his amendment, and Mr. STEVENS, ascertaining that there was no quorum present, and that there was a majority against him, also withdrew his amendment.

Several other amendments were offered in the same connection, and were withdrawn under the same circumstances, and with the understanding that they might be offered in the House on Monday.

Notwithstanding all these compromises, however, the Committee rose without reporting back the bill.

After placing the Special Commissioner's salary back at the original figure of $4,000, at five o'clock the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Homeopathic Society—Religious Revival—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 21, 1866.

Our local news is not very important to people not immediately interested. The State Homeopathic Society has been in session here during the past week. Matters of general interest were discussed, confined principally to modes of practice. The cholera very naturally received a large share of attention. Homeopathy is very popular with us in Chicago. There is a large number of physicians of that school here, and they have an extensive practice. And what may be regarded as something different from the fate of the newer systems generally, it is among the educated and intelligent that it finds greatest favor. The Hahneman College here has an able faculty, and is and has been highly successful.

There is nothing of any special interest in the political line. We can report that it is "all quiet" in the West. Neither the President's policy nor that of Congress produces any great excitement—scarcely a ruffle in the public mind.

The religious interest in various parts of the State is, however, quite absorbing. In and around Peoria and Springfield, the awakening is, perhaps, without parallel. At both places the revival succeeded the coming of Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, and continued to widen and deepen, until whole communities were affected—whole neighborhoods are converted. From the cities it extended into the country, and week days and Sundays the general business seemed to be attending religious meetings. The churches were crowded, the school-houses were put in requisition, and in Springfield so great was the rush that the Capitol buildings were first occupied as more capacious than any hall or church—and then a resort to the open grounds became necessary. Nothing like it was ever known in these parts before. All classes were affected. You may remember a lawyer of Peoria named O'BRIEN—a man of decided ability—who made himself conspicuous and notorious by his extreme Copperheadism at the National Convention held in this city, and during the campaign which followed. He is among the converts, and has left his office, and, in company with Judge ———, has turned evangelist, going about from place to place, exhorting with great effect. The awakening is indeed wonderful.

The article which appeared in one of the New-York papers purporting to give the number of gold watches returned to the United States Assessor, and which put down only four to Illinois, was republished here, and caused much inquiry. The Assessor for this district publishes a card, in which he states that 4,737 were returned to his office alone. How such a table was got up is a mystery.

Chicago is getting to be quite metropolitan in its ideas of ministers' salaries, as well as in many other things. Recently, the salary of Dr. EVERTS, of the First Baptist Church, has been raised to $5,000, that of Dr. CUMMINGS, of Trinity, (Episcopal,) to $6,000, with a gift of $2,500 to enable him to visit Europe, and so on. All our leading clergymen are receiving from $4,000 to $5,000, that is, the pastors of the leading churches, who are not necessarily, nor in fact, our best preachers.

The Congregational Theological Seminary of this city has just published its annual statement. A substantial brick building has been erected during the year, 50 by 65 feet, at a cost of $28,000. The assets of the institution are $173,858. The number of the Alumni is 47. Library, 2,700 volumes. A much larger number of students than usual have applied for the coming year.

The great telescope at the Chicago University is mounted and nearly ready for use. It requires time, however, to adjust all its parts, so that everything is perfectly in its place.

Our courts are still doing a heavy business in the criminal and divorce lines.

Business is fair. I cannot give you much idea of the grain trade. The gamblers have full control of the market, and prices are up and down on the see-saw, as the Bulls or Bears prevail. Our market is wholly unreliable, as the extreme and rapid fluctuations show. Money—that is, currency—is altogether too plenty, stimulating speculation in everything. A sudden fall in grain last week knocked over quite a number of operators, who had bought or sold to deliver. The grain gamblers are a great curse to Chicago, and are greatly injuring our business reputation abroad, especially with the country west of us.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WANTED, A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL.

A Young Man Swindled Out of Three Hundred Dollars—He Makes an Investment for a Situation—His Principal Gives Him the Slip—Arrest of an Alleged Accomplice.

Notwithstanding the warnings that are given by the Press every day, and the occasional exposition of frauds that are perpetrated in this City, there are persons verdant enough to allow themselves to be led into traps by the simplest means imaginable. An instance which shows how truthfully this describes the gullibility of many persons occurred in this City last week, and was brought to the attention of Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday.

It appears from an affidavit sworn to before the Mayor by PERRY VLIET, of No. 118 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, that on the 17th inst., being anxious to obtain some employment, and seeing in the *Herald* the following advertisement:

WANTED—A man with small capital, to take charge of a store in the country. Apply to MOORE & Co., No. 4 New-Chambers-street, Room No. 4.

he accordingly made application at No. 4 New Chambers-street, where he met Mr. W. R. MOORE and a man to whom he was introduced as Dr. JOSEPH W. STEWART; that Dr. STEWART represented that he had a store in Spencerport, Monroe County, N. Y., for which he required the services of a good, faithful and attentive clerk; that Mr. VLIET signified his willingness to be that interesting person, and hoped that his application would meet with Dr. STEWART's approbation; that Dr. STEWART announced that he thought he (VLIET) would be a very suitable person for his store, but, as he had not known him before, he would require a deposit of $300 as security, to insure the faithful performance of the duties which should be assigned to him—a correct book account of all transactions and an honest exhibit of all moneys received and disbursed, for which he should receive $75 per month, payable every month; that VLIET thereupon signified his willingness to enter into such an engagement, but he thought it the part of a prudent man to require a written agreement relating to the matter; that STEWART was only too willing to make an agreement, and did draw one up, which he signed and to which he attached an Internal Revenue stamp in regular form, whereupon Mr. VLIET paid over his deposit of $300, and at once made arrangements to accompany Dr. STEWART to Spencerport, there to enter upon the discharge of his important functions as clerk.

On the 22d inst., Mr. VLIET was prepared to proceed to Spencerport, and called at Mr. MOORE's room where he met Dr. STEWART, also ready to depart. Accordingly, they both went together to the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, where it suddenly occurred to Dr. S. that he should go to the hotel and get his wife, who was also to be one of the party to Spencerport. In order to get the mythical Mrs. STEWART, the accomplished Doctor left—Mr. VLIET remaining in the depot until late in the evening, neither Dr. STEWART nor his wife making their appearance. Next day Mr. VLIET went to Spencerport himself and prosecuted inquiries as to the missing STEWART, but only to learn that no such person and no such place kept by any such person had been known in or about Spencerport for at least ten years. Mr. VLIET returned to the City yesterday, went to the room of Mr. MOORE, who, by the way, had received $5 from him for introducing him to STEWART, inquired for STEWART, stated all that had transpired, but failed to obtain any respectful attention at the hands of the said MOORE. Under these circumstances, Mr. VLIET went to Mayor HOFFMAN, who had MOORE arrested. When the latter appeared before the Mayor he insisted upon being regarded as straightforward and in good faith in his connection with the transactions described by Mr. VLIET. The Mayor, not being satisfied as to the rectitude of the method employed to raise money, sent Mr. MOORE to the Tombs, where he will remain, unless bailed out, to await the action of the Grand Jury, providing some of the humane lawyers who haunt the City Prison do not succeed in securing a release by *habeas corpus*. The man passing himself off as Dr. JOSEPH W. STEWART, of Spencertown, is yet at large, enjoying the use of Mr. VLIET's generous deposit of $300, or his share of it.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CLERK.

Over Forty Thousand Dollars in Bonds and Bank Notes Missing—Arrest of the Operator.

A very peculiar case of embezzlement by a banking clerk, involving the loss of over $40,000, has just been made public. It appears that some time during the month of April, Mr. WILLIAM E. A. MACKINTOSH, a member of the firm of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., brokers and bankers, of No. 11 Nassau-street, appeared before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a complaint against LOUIS A. COLIN for embezzlement. In his affidavit the complainant stated that COLIN had been formerly in the employ of the firm during 1864, and that he had at various times embezzled Government and railroad bonds, and National Bank currency, to the amount of over $40,000, appropriating the funds so obtained to his own use. Some six months since COLIN left the employ of the firm, and it was nearly four months after his withdrawal that the fact of the embezzlement was discovered. The following is the affidavit filed by Mr. MACKINTOSH:

WILLIAM E. A. MACKINTOSH, of said New-York City, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the surviving partners of the firm or co-partnership of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of the City of New-York, Bankers, which firm or copartnership was composed of WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, DAVID DUNCAN, this deponent and WATTS SHERMAN, now deceased; deponent further says that during the year 1864, and prior thereto, LOUIS A. COLIN was in the employ of said firm or copartnership, in the capacity of clerk, and as such clerk had the custody of the box of said copartnership in which were contained valuable securities and effects deposited with said partnership by persons traveling or otherwise having need of funds in foreign countries, and which securities were held by said copartnership as collateral security for credits issued by said copartnership in favor of or upon the application of such persons, such valuable securities consisting in part of the United States bonds and United States Treasury notes, State bonds of Railway, and other corporations which were payable to bearer; deponent further says that at different times during the said year 1864, the precise date being unknown to deponent, the said LOUIS A. COLIN, then being the clerk of said firm or copartnership as aforesaid, did without the assent of his employers take from said box divers of the said valuable securities and effects therein contained, with the intent to embezzle and convert the same to his own use, and especially the following described valuable securities and effects; that is to say, $28,000 of United States six per cent. coupon bonds, commonly known as five-twenty bonds, $3,750 of United States Treasury notes, $10,000 of bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, and one California State bond for $1,000: said securities in the aggregate exceeding in value the sum of $40,000; the said securities taken as aforesaid belonging to customers of and dealers with the said copartnership, and the said copartnership having a lien thereon as security for advances under letters of credit granted as aforesaid to the owners; and deponent further says that this said LOUIS A. COLIN having taken the said securities in the manner and with the intent aforesaid, did at divers dates in said year 1864, the precise dates being unknown to deponent, at the city of New-York, embezzle and convert the said securities to his own use, and without the assent or knowledge of his said employers, by depositing the same with brokers, bankers and other persons, as security for transactions undertaken by said COLIN with or through said bankers, brokers or persons, for the individual account of him the said COLIN.

On this affidavit Justice DOWLING issued a warrant for COLIN's arrest and it was placed in Capt. JOURDAN's hands for execution. After considerable search that officer succeeded in arresting the accused. The prisoner is very uncommunicative, but it is understood that he has been traveling in Europe for some months, where he has been living very extravagantly. He is a native of Prussia, and 35 years of age. He was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING and remanded for further examination in default of $40,000 bail. None of the stolen funds have been recovered.

HOMICIDE IN FOURTH-STREET.

Two Sailors Quarrel and one Killed in the Affray—Escape of the Murderer.

About 8 o'clock last night a young man named RICHARD POLLARD, twenty-four years of age, a native of Ireland, and unmarried, was seen going into the basement of No. 166 East Fourth-street, occupied by WILLIAM CORRICK, tailor. Soon after the occupant of the basement came out and started down street. About 9 o'clock some children who were playing in the entry discovered the dead body of young POLLARD, covered with blood, and lying across the threshold of the apartments occupied by CORRICK. The fact was soon communicated to the patrolman on post, and afterward to Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Considerable excitement was also occasioned by the news of a murder having been committed.

Capt. MOUNT and several other officers of his force at once proceeded to the scene of the tragedy, and took possession of the premises where the murdered man was first discovered. On making a survey of the premises, the Police found that POLLARD had met with his death by being stabbed in the right breast, just below the clavicle, with some sharp and powerful instrument. The body was still warm, and bleeding profusely, while the floor of the apartment was covered with fast congealing blood. The deceased had evidently fallen in the death agony where he was found, as the position of the body was a natural one. The appearance of the corpse was ghastly from the rapid flow of blood. Upon a chair near the door lay the coat and vest of the murdered man, slightly saturated with blood, and on the latter was a wide cut corresponding to the location of the wound. On the bed was found a linen shirt, soiled with wear, and stained with blotches of blood. The shirt had evidently been [illegible] and the stains [illegible] the [illegible] had been [illegible] no weapon could be [illegible] the premises, but the Police [illegible] found on the spot.

[illegible] employment of CORRICK, [illegible] the [illegible] he was seen descending the stairs leading to CORRICK's apartments. It is supposed by the Police that some dispute arose between the deceased and his late employer, during which quarrel the fatal wound was struck. POLLARD evidently had sufficient strength left after receiving the stab to pull off his coat and vest and threw them on the chair before he fell. CORRICK, no doubt, had on the shirt found on the bed at the time of the affray, and he must have pulled it off hastily, and after dressing himself escaped from the premises, leaving his victim weltering on the floor. CORRICK is well known in the neighborhood, and has hitherto been considered of a peaceable disposition. He is 27 years of age and a native of Ireland. The body of the deceased was taken charge of by the Seventeenth Precinct Police and removed to the Fifth-street Station-house, where it will remain until the inquest to-day by Coroner GOVER, who has been notified. Up to 11:30 o'clock last night CORRICK had not been arrested, although the alarm was given to the entire Department and several experienced officers placed on his track. There is no possibility of his escape from ultimate arrest.

FENIANISM.

Celtic Seance at Cooper Institute—The C. O. I. R. and the Fenian Brotherhood—Mr. Stephens makes a Speech and Answers Questions—Flag Presentation.

Cooper Institute Hall was partially filled last evening with ten or twelve hundred Fenians, who had assembled to listen to a speech from Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, the C. O. I. R. There were many ladies in the audience, who manifested a lively interest in the business of the evening. MANAHAN's Band favored the assembly with some fine music, their services having been volunteered for the occasion. Mr. STEPHENS appeared shortly after 8 o'clock, and having been introduced, was received with enthusiastic applause. Some person in the audience immediately asked him, "What about KEHOE?" Mr. STEPHENS replied that he did not want to handle so foul a subject, but would dispose of it by saying that KEHOE had well earned the title of "the Irish assassin"—that he had degraded the Judiciary and disgraced Ireland. The speaker then made a brief speech, some portions of which are condensed as follows:

He said Ireland is the subject to which I always desire to return. Ireland lies very low to-day in the world's eyes. The world seems to have passed sentence on Ireland, and brands her as a shame to nations. She does not deserve this. Ten months ago she stood high in the world; she displayed nobleness and devotion when England began to make those arrests of which you have all heard so much. The Press of England tells you that Ireland was suppressed after the arrests, yet she was obliged to proclaim the counties of Ireland one after another, and then she said we were suppressed again. Yet in a short time longer she had to consent to the repeal of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. At that time we had the power within ourselves to effect our freedom, and would have done so had you furnished us with the war materials. This you had promised us, but it did not come. Gentlemen whom you sent over to us express their satisfaction with our work there, and pledged themselves to send us the aid they saw we needed. Direct assistance to Ireland is what is needed; we do not want raids on Canada, Campo Bello, nor Japan; we want your help in our native land. Ireland is the cradle of our race—the home of our kindred—has any man, or any set of men, the right to compromise us there without consulting us? We have not been consulted regarding any movement on Canada, and I pronounce any such policy a betrayal of Ireland. Another expedition similar to the Campo Bello foray is now contemplated, and I greatly fear will prove the ruin of our race. I call on every Irishman in the United States, and on every well-thinking man, to prevent this threatened destruction of our country. It is not enough to have got rid of the Moffat mansion dynasty, but I shall on Tuesday submit a new plan of action to the Circles of this country, and I invite your Centres to call on me then for the purpose of consultation. I believe that, spite of all this discord which surrounds us, before many weeks go round we shall have a hearty and healthy feeling of Irish nationality on this continent. The only way in which this union of Irishmen can be prevented is by a raid on Canada. The men who go there before we strike in Ireland will betray us. The leaders say they are committed to this line of action, and must go ahead, rather than face the discontent which would otherwise surround them. This is no reason for deciding the destinies of Ireland, without giving her a voice in the matter. If those people would give up this Canadian scheme, and unite with us, I could raise $100,000 in New-York and liberate Ireland this year. [Great applause and cries of "You can get the money."] I believe the true men—the masses of the people—here will give their voice for union, irrespective of the leaders, and then we shall have work of the right sort. The first blow must be struck on Irish soil, and with the help of the masses of the Irishmen of this country we will do it this year.

Mr. STEPHENS announced that he would be happy to answer any questions propounded to him, but preferred to have them put in writing. The following were handed up to him:

Q.—Was it through your influence that P. J. MEEHAN escaped assassination from the Irishmen in Ireland?

Mr. STEPHENS.—I have to say, that on three different occasions he was saved from a traitor's death by my influence. There is not a man in Ireland who does not believe that Mr. MEEHAN knew when and where he lost the documents. Those documents, simple in themselves, were the immediate cause of the arrests in Ireland last year.

Q.—Hasn't NAPOLEON III. the key of England in his pocket to-day?

Mr. STEPHENS.—NAPOLEON III. has been likened to the Sphynx, and the secret of his great power lies in the fact that he keeps his mind to himself.

Q.—Is Mr. ROBERTS in favor of a union of the Brotherhood?

Mr. STEPHENS.—Mr. ROBERTS is inclined, I am informed and believe, to look at things in a right way; to abandon ruinous projects; to do all he can to effect a reconciliation.

Q. Did you not save the life of SULLIVAN GOULD, whom Gen. SWEENEY has lately cited to prove his popularity in Ireland?

Mr. STEPHENS—But for an order issued by me and reiterated, that man would have died had he a hundred lives. Unfortunately Mr. SWEENEY knows nothing of Ireland, not having been there for many years, or he would not refer to such men to prove his popularity.

Q. We here have subscribed one million of dollars, what has become of it all?

Mr. STEPHENS—I can only answer for what has been received by me, and the total sum received in eight years is less than $30,000. The Executive Committee will give you their report of what has become of the rest in a few days.

Q. Are SCHOFIELD and NAGLE alive yet?

Mr. STEPHENS—I think it just as well to leave a little mystery about these matters. Scoundrels of this nature will always receive their deserts. There is a determined spirit in Ireland to mete out to traitors a traitor's doom.

Q.—Have the men of the North (outside of those who are pledged to the Crown,) shown any disposition to stand up for liberty?

Mr. STEPHENS—The men of the North are second to no men in Ireland to-day.

Q.—Is there a prospect of union?

Mr. STEPHENS—Some of the leaders are in favor of a reconciliation, and others will not have union at any price. I believe, however, that ere long we shall have a union of the masses, regardless of the leaders.

Q.—Do you think that the French people are in favor of the Fenian movement?

Mr. STEPHENS—The French people love liberty wherever found.

Q.—What amount of army equipments did you get at Union-square, and how much do you want?

Mr. STEPHENS—A fair and full answer to that question would be tantamount to the loss of my documents. I shall take all I want, and more if I can get them.

Q. In view of the obligation of our oath of naturalization and the rights and privileges American citizenship confers on us, is it good for our race, or in accordance with the plighted oath we have given to America, to cross the border and make war on the people of Canada?

Mr. STEPHENS—It would be ruinous to our race. I believe that in acting in such a manner as to compromise this country you will be committing a crime. We have only to unite and have faith in ourselves, and we can do our own work without the help of even so good a friend as America. We must not compromise any country in our struggle. In regard to the oath, I believe it would be a violation of it for you who have taken it to cross into Canada.

Q.—Can you get artillery into Ireland? If not, can you fight without it?

Mr. STEPHENS—I will undertake to get all the munitions of war we want into Ireland, in spite of all the watchfulness of England, if you will only give them to us. After a few days' fighting we should have several parks of artillery in our possession.

Q. Do you think that the fact of a man emigrating to America absolves him from his oath as an I. R. B.?

Mr. STEPHENS—I believe the oath to be binding on the soul of the man who takes it—to be binding until he dies or Ireland is free.

Q. Can England claim the allegiance of a former subject who has been naturalized here?

Mr. STEPHENS—England claims the allegiance of every man born on her soil, no matter whether he has become a citizen of any other country or not. The moment any one of you lands on Irish soil, England claims you for her own.

Q. Do you think it possible to secure the liberty of Ireland without a fleet?

Mr. STEPHENS—I believe it practicable to break the English power in Ireland without one ship. If I did not believe this, I should not be here speaking in behalf of Ireland. We have the power within ourselves to conquer our freedom.

Q.—Has the American Consul in Ireland done anything toward obtaining the release of American citizens arrested there for being connected with the Fenian movement?

Mr. STEPHENS.—The Consul has given the utmost dissatisfaction to every Irishman, and has lowered the dignity of the American Government in Ireland. He should be brought to a strict account for his conduct.

Q.—Does JOHN MITCHEL agree with your views regarding Ireland?

Mr. STEPHENS.—So far as I know, yes. He thinks we ought to wait till late in the year before fighting.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip—Field Day of the Second Brigade—Changes in the National Guard.

Owing to the more important movements in the National Guard having been already fully reported in the TIMES during the week, there remains but little to be published of an interesting character. The only prominent movement occurring next week will be the proposed field day of the Second Brigade, which will come off to-morrow at East New-York. This brigade is now under the temporary command of Col. LOUIS BURGER, of the 5th Regiment, and consists of the 1st Regiment of Artillery and the 5th, 6th, 12th, 28th and 96th Regiments of Infantry. The line of this parade will be formed at the drill-ground at East New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely. The several infantry regiments, after their arrival on the ground, will be exercised in the School of the Battalion and in street-firing, until the brigade line is formed. Col. TELLER, commanding the 1st Artillery, will order a battery of pieces, with caissons and six rounds of ammunition, and will drill his companies, in turn, at the pieces. The Brigade Staff will assemble, mounted, at Washington Parade Ground, at 7:30 o'clock, A. M. The engineer officers will report, mounted, to the Brigade Major, on the drill-ground. Major-Gen. SANDFORD and Staff will review the Brigade at 4 P. M.

The 12th Regiment, Col. WM. G. WARD commanding, will parade in full marching order, with knapsacks, (overcoats rolled,) and one day's cooked rations. The line will form on the north side of Washington-square, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The 96th Regiment, Col. JOHN D. KEHRBERG commanding, will, on this occasion, turn out in fatigue uniform; rank and file with covered caps, without pompons. Regimental line will be formed at 7:45 o'clock A. M. on Second-avenue, right on Houston-street. Roll-call of companies, at the Regimental Armory, at 7:15 o'clock A. M.

The 5th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. ANTON MEYER commanding, will parade uniformed, (uniform coat, without epaulets, and fatigue cap,) armed and equipped. Each member will provide himself with one day's rations. Regimental line will be formed in Hester-street, in front of the Regimental Armory, at fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock A. M. Colors to be received on the ground.

FIELD DAY OF THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Great preparations are being made for the proposed field days of the Cavalry Brigade and the Eleventh Brigade, to be held at East New-York on the 7th of June. In accordance with General Orders No. 2, issued by Gen. JESSE C. SMITH, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, consisting of the Howitzer Battery Artillery, 23d, 47th, 52d and 56th Regiments of Infantry, will assemble at East New-York on Thursday, June 7, prox., at 9 o'clock A. M. The regiments and howitzer battery will be practiced during the forenoon by their respective Commandants. Brigade line will be formed at 2½ o'clock, and parade dismissed at 5 o'clock P. M.

Pursuant to Regimental Orders No. 1, the 47th Regiment, Col. J. V. MESEROLE, commanding, will assemble at the Armory, on Thursday, June 7th, prox., at 8 o'clock A. M., in fatigue uniform, and proceed to East New-York. The Field and Staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, at the Armory, at 7½ o'clock A. M. The Non-Commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. The Drum Major will see that the Drum Corps is properly notified. The Quartermaster will provide necessary transportation. Regimental line will be formed at 8¼ o'clock, A. M.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Col. WARD, of the 12th Regiment, informs the command that, in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, a Court-Martial will convene at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, on Tuesday, 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Detail for said Court, Capt. WILLIAM V. BYRNE. Charges and delinquencies to be presented to said Court for adjustment, other than those already sent in must be sent to the President of said Court in a sealed envelope, properly indorsed, on or before 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. Returns already in the hands of the Colonel, with squad warrants accompanying same, will be handed to the court. Captains and delinquents are notified that the imprisonment clause was added to the militia law at the last session of the Legislature.

The action of the several companies below, in making the following expulsions for neglect of duty and violation of company by-laws, are approved, and the names enumerated are ordered to be stricken from the roll of the regiment: William White, Company A, No. 8 Harrison-street; Charles C. Bigelow, Company C, No. 167 Broadway; George A. Middleton, Company C, No. 130 William-street; S. N. Sterrit, Company C, No. 86 Chambers-street; Samuel Graham, Company F; John H. Mathews, Company F; Lewis F. Hamaler, Company G; Joseph W. Mitchell, Company G. An error made in printing General Order No. 4 is thus corrected: T. S. MOORE, No. 419½ Grand-street, was expelled from Company D; not S. S. WOOD.

Capt. CHARLES D. BLAIR, Company E, having been reported to the Adjutant-General's Department as incompetent to perform his duties, and having, after due notice, refused or neglected to appear for examination before the Commission appointed pursuant to section 91 of the Military Law, he is, upon the recommendation of said Commission, hereby dismissed the military service of the State of New-York.

The battalion drill and parade of the 12th Regiment on Tuesday last, was a most gratifying success. The command appeared to great advantage in their recently revived leather-leggings, and the fine ensemble of the Regiment vividly recalled the days of 1861, when the 12th marched for Washington under BUTTERFIELD. We were especially pleased with the discipline and appearance of the Drum Corps attached to this Regiment. The drill in Washington Parade Ground was highly creditable to the officers, and gave abundant proof of the care exercised and constant study maintained by both the line and field officers during the drill season just closed. Col. WARD has reason to be proud of his command.

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

The following order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, commanding the newly-created Cavalry Brigade: Commandants of regiments will forthwith make the returns required by section No. 495 of the "General Regulations." In conformity with the act of Congress, in that behalf, and directions from general headquarters, the "Cavalry Tactics" prepared by Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, and ordered for the government of the cavalry of the United States by the War Department, under date of November 1, 1861, will be the work of instruction for this brigade. "All additions to, or departures from, the exercise and manœuvres laid down in that system are positively forbidden." The attention of commandants of regiments is called to sections Nos. 133, 141, 146, 151, 155, 157 and 250 of the "Military Code," and sections Nos. 495, 508, 527, 536, 668, 672 and 703 of the General Regulations. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Brigade will assemble in stable dress for drill purposes, within the armory of the Third Regiment, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, prox., at 8 o'clock P. M. This Brigade will assemble at East New-York at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 7th day of June next, for a field day.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 8, received from headquarters Second Brigade, dated New-York, May 1, 1866, the First Sergeants of this regiment are hereby ordered, from and after this date, to parade with muskets, on all occasions, and act as right guides of the respective companies, as prescribed in Tactics and Regulations.

Commandants of companies will forthwith hand in the descriptive list of their respective companies to these headquarters.

Surgeon's Mate WM. THURMAN, of this regiment, is appointed Surgeon, with rank from April 1, 1866.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The following changes have occurred in the 96th Regiment:

The Tenth Company, Company G, has been mustered into the service of the State on March 10, 1866, and Capt. C. KNIPSCHILD, with rank from March 19, 1866, and First Lieut. CHARLES BONNEMANN, with rank from April 3, 1866, have been commissioned, by the Governor, as officers of the same. Chas. Rehfeldt has been commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company F, with rank from Feb. 26, 1866.

Quartermaster LOUIS FRANCKE and Second Lieut. FRED. LAYER, of Company D, have resigned and their resignations have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief.

First Lieut. AUG. HEUSS, of Company H, has been appointed Quartermaster of this Regiment.

The name of LOUIS STROEBEL, formerly First Lieutenant of Company E, has been dropped from the roll for leaving the district without leave of absence, and under disgraceful circumstances.

Corp. FRANZ REININGER, of Company F, has been appointed Commissary Sergeant, in place of AUGUST WEITZEL, reduced to the ranks; JACOB FORR, of Company G, Right General Guide, and CHARLES AMANN, of the same Company, Left General Guide of this command.

All the overcoats, which are the property of this State, in charge of this regiment, and which are at present in the possession of members of the same, are to be delivered over to the Regimental Quartermaster, at the armory, on or before Friday, the 1st day of June, 1866. Commandants of companies will be made personally responsible, by the Commandant of the regiment, for the faithful execution of this order.

Commandants of companies are also cautioned to receive no more new members into their commands, unless they are convinced, by evidence, that the same are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become such, and are residing in this county.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The following items of news are contained in recent orders from headquarters of the 14th Regiment:

Commandants of companies will cause to be made a complete roster of the men of their respective commands, who have served in the field and been honorably discharged, and have the same completed by June 15; the names appearing on this roster will be entitled to a medal from the City of Brooklyn.

In pursuance of Brigade orders a Court-martial, of which Major HENRY T. HEAD is President, for the trial of delinquents from drills and parades, and offences against the by-laws of companies, will be held on Wednesday, June 6, at the City Armory, at [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] The officers were announced in [illegible]

[illegible] The following having been expelled by vote of their respective companies, for non-attendance to duty and non-payment of dues and fines, the expulsions are hereby approved: Company C—Sergt. John Lewis, Corp. Chas. Paace, Corp. Wm. H. H. Finchley, Corp. R. Van Valkenburgh, Privates Jas. Barlow, Pinkney, Semickel, Wm. Langley, Lethbridge, Tuttle, Fisher. Company D—Private Joseph Smith, John F. Johnson, Jas. A. Lee, Jas. E. Eldard.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The following changes are announced in Col. MESEROLE's regiment:

Resignations—Lieut. THOS. P. BROWN, Co. A; Lieut. WM. L. FOWLER, Co. B; Lieut. G. C. KIRBAM, Co. C; Lieut. CHAS. W. HAYES, Co. E; Lieut. A. A. POOLE, Co. F.

Promotions—Capt. DAVID E. AUSTEN, to be Major; First Lieut. G. W. HEAD, to be Captain of Co. E; Second Lieut. A. A. DOUGHTY, to be First Lieutenant of Co. B.

Elections—GEO. H. SIMMONS, First Lieutenant, Co. C; HENRY IRWIN, First Lieutenant, Co. E; WM. L. WOOD, Second Lieutenant, Co. G; JOHN TIERNEY, First Lieutenant, Co. I; DAVID M. WATKINS, Second Lieutenant, Co. I.

Expulsions—J. S. JOHNSON, L. L. SAUENDORPH, JAS. V. MILLER, F. W. WOLFE, Co. B; THOS. I. ALLEN, Co. E.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 19, 1866:

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—JOHN W. SHACKELFORD, Chaplain, May 14, 1866—original vacancy; PETER BIEGEL, Second Lieutenant, May 9, 1866, *vice* MOLLER, promoted; R. LLOYD ROBERTS, First Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, *vice* JOHNSTON, resigned; WM. S. CANON, Second Lieutenant, April 24, 1866, *vice* LLOYD ROBERTS, promoted; P. H. KEARNEY, Captain, May 4, 1866, *vice* GOODRIDGE, resigned; ISAAC HALL, First Lieutenant, May 4, 1866—original vacancy.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—DOMINICUS VITTUR, Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1866, *vice* BURNS, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.—EVERETT J. ROOS, Colonel, May 2, 1866, *vice* C. H. WEYGANT, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—CHARLES E. HAMILTON, Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1866, *vice* G. T. WINNER, resigned.

Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry.—CHRISTOPHER W. BRANDT, Adjutant, May 8, 1866, *vice* G. E. GRAY, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.—MICHAL DORAN, Captain, April 26, 1866, *vice* CULLEN, declined.

Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—JOHN J. FARRELL, First Lieutenant, May 2, 1866, *vice* A. HARTMAN, resigned; WM. G. PRIDE, Quartermaster, April 2, 1866, *vice* S. HAZLETON, resigned.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—ABRAHAM C. BRUNDAGE, Engineer, Oct. 16, 1865, original vacancy; JAMES S. HARLOW, Adjutant, April 11, 1866, *vice* R. S. ROBIE, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 19, 1866:

May 18, 25th Regiment, HENRY LOUGHRAN, Second Lieutenant, declined.

May 18, 5th Regiment, M. SELLINGER, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 18, 3d Cavalry, LOUIS PHELUG, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 18, 3d Cavalry, JACOB OHRMACHT, Second Lieutenant, removed from district.

May 18, Squadron of Cavalry, 5th Brigade, E. J. AUSTIN, Second Lieutenant, physical disability.

May 18, 4th Regiment, R. F. YELVERTON, First Lieutenant, removal from district.

May 18, 22d Regiment, THOMAS H. SHANKLAND, First Lieutenant, removal from district.

May 18, 69th Regiment, EDMOND CONNELLY, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 18, 104th Regiment, ENOS W. BARNES, Captain, declined.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES, commanding the Second Brigade, has resigned his commission. Considerable rivalry exists among the Colonels in that command for the position vacated by him, Cols. WARD and BURGER dividing the honors.

The 7th Regiment are making strenuous efforts to complete the necessary preliminaries for their proposed visit to Paris, in order to be present at the great International Exhibition. The project promises to be a success.

The First Division Board for the examination begin their labors on the 1st of July. The sittings will be continued daily. It is understood that the proposed examinations will be very rigid.

Tompkins-square will be cleared of the unsightly trees and obstructions now standing thereon during the ensuing month. When completed this square will prove of great value to the First Division.

The Webster Light Guard (Co. E, 12th Regiment,) will hold their annual festival and pic-nic on or about the 14th proximo. Capt. MCAFEE is progressing admirably with this command.

Col. M. T. MCMAHON, of the 69th Regiment, has made himself very popular with his command by his energetic efforts to secure for the regiment a new outfit. The new uniform now being manufactured for the 69th is of the chasseur pattern. Trimmings for the officers will be of gold, and for the privates red. The United States Army regulation hat will also be worn, and the roll-knot will be substituted for the scales.

The 1st Regiment of artillery, 1st and 3d Regiments cavalry, 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 55th, 69th, 95th and 96th Regiments of infantry, are soon to receive stands of colors from the Joint Committee on National Affairs, of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen.

The right and left wings of the 11th Regiment (Rifles), held battalion drills on Monday and Tuesday evenings last at the State Arsenal. The attendance was fair. We were not favorably impressed with the execution of the several commands, and the apparent looseness of company drills during the past Winter, greatly marred the wing drills. Lieut.-Col. LUX is a good officer, and fully understands his duties. We would suggest, however, that the practice of holding controversies with junior officers while the battalion is in motion, is not calculated to preserve discipline in the regiment. The rank and file should be taught to stand immovable while at the "parade rest." Curiosity to see how other companies execute the manual may be very natural, but the effect is distressing to the spectators.

A promenade concert of the 9th Regiment will take place to-morrow evening at the Regimental Armory Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. The preparations for the event have been progressing for some time. Tickets may be obtained of the Executive Committee, and also at D. BRAINERD's, No. 9 Maiden-lane; B. D. BRADLEY's Floral Depot, Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, and at Armory on Monday, 23d inst. Military gentlemen will appear in uniform.

The regiment will assemble at its armory in Twenty-sixth-street at 2:30 P. M., to-morrow, and march down to the City Hall Park, where it will be reviewed by the Mayor, Gens. HALL and HENDRICKSON, at 4 P. M.

Adjt. J. H. LIEBENAU, of the 7th Regiment, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp on Gov. FENTON's Staff, with the rank of Colonel.

An inspection will be held in Company B, 22d Regiment, to-morrow evening. The members are ordered to appear in uniform, with white gloves, without knapsacks, at 7:30 o'clock. It is expected that Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL will inspect. Members will see that their uniforms are put in good order at once. It is confidently expected that this will be the largest inspection ever made by this company. The fine for absence will be strictly enforced.

VENDERS' APPEALS.

The Feminine Liquor-Dealers—Second Hearings Yesterday.

On Friday morning the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License sat in Police Trial Chamber to hear those women of New-York and Brooklyn whose sole source of revenue is the sale of liquors. The Police Captains of the Metropolitan District attended in force, to confront the applicants from their respective precincts. At 9 o'clock the room was nearly full, and at 10 o'clock seats were in demand, all the chairs in which the blue-coats are usually arrayed being filled by women of from twenty-five Summers to that unmentionable age concerning which it is dangerous to make inquiry. All were attired in the most sombre mourning. The Brooklyn applicants, having the furthest travel, were called first, and those to whom indorsed application papers were granted were at once taken, under the escort of a polite Policeman, to Room No. 35, and there courteously entertained by Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise. When the Committee reached the Eighth Ward of this City, and had ignominiously rejected the applications of two females from Broome-street, a fashionably attired and over-jeweled female whose name, as rendered by Capt. MILLS, is LAURA BARBOUR, rose and flaunted out of the room. Many an honest widow whose protector has left her the legacy of a small dram-shop appealed in vain for the privilege of selling beer with her groceries; but the Committee's sympathies were not suffered to gain the mastery, and such of these small dealers as foresaw the shadow of pecuniary ruin in their path were considerately advised to make the experiment of selling good coffee and cocoa.

One woman of prepossessing address informed the Committee that she had tried experimental, resorting to every conceivable shift to get on honorably without introducing liquors in her little shop, but that she had failed of success. Her customers, when they could not get liquors at her store, went elsewhere to make other purchases, and thus they drove her into the business. Seventy-nine women applied, and forty-four are to be licensed.

THE APPEALS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning all the Police captains of the City were summoned to the Central Office of the Police to testify concerning those venders who might appear for a second hearing. The attendance of dealers was large—far exceeding the capacity of the Audience Chamber. On the platform with Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MANIERRE were several gentlemen who were understood to have been requested to labor with the Committee—among them, Coroners WILDEY and GOVER and Messrs. ROBERT D. HOLMES and GEORGE M. CURTIS. The aged Superintendent of Police sat at the Committee's right, with papers showing the Police status of every liquor-dealer [illegible].

The proceedings were lacking in incident until Capt. [illegible], of the Fourth Ward, appeared at the bar with a throng of venders in his rear. One DITTENHOEFER [illegible] and the plucky Captain said, "This is the man that gave me the $50 the other day, which I handed over to the Central Office, to be added to the Police Life Insurance Fund; the record of his house is bad." The Committee dismissed the application. Several keepers of brothels applied, and ascertained that the Committee would not recommend them to the Excise Board, under any circumstances. Capt. JOHN JOURDAN came up with a host from the Sixth Ward; but, singularly, the sole objection of any applicant from his precinct was the keeping of groceries. A German asked license to sell lager bier in a saloon which had been a den of iniquity, and Mr. ACTON was motioning the applicant off when Capt. JOURDAN said, "This is a respectable citizen who has bought the place and opened there an unobjectionable lager beer saloon." The indorsement was sufficient. Not a solitary applicant appeared from the Fifth Ward.

On the calling of the Eighth Ward, a multitude filed through the gateway leading to the Commissioners' platform; and after several applicants had been sent away empty-handed, a dealer approached, whom the police record showed to have been once under arrest. Mr. GEORGE M. CURTIS advanced to the Committee and was about to explain, when the Superintendent of Police bade him stand aside, saying, "We don't want your interference here." Mr. CURTIS indignantly demanded whether the speaker had been constituted a member of the Excise Board, and added, "I do not recognize you, sir, as a person who has any legal status here. I came to inform the Committee that the arrest of this man was entirely erroneous, and that he was released as soon as the Justice before whom he was taken ascertained the facts in his case." The response of the Police Superintendent was, "I am Superintendent of Police, and my record shall stand good notwithstanding the false decisions which you may influence certain Judges to make." Mr. CURTIS was about to retort, when Commissioner ACTON informed him that the Committee will hear his client on Monday. The Superintendent of Police again addressed Mr. CURTIS, and Commissioner ACTON, not a little vexed, shut him off with, "I want my way this time." The Superintendent bit his lips in silence, and Commissioner ACTON's brethren of the Committee seemed pleased with the turn which the proceedings had taken.

The hearings were then continued without interruption of routine until the close, when the Committee adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, then to finish the work so far as the New-York liquor-dealers are concerned.

REFRESHING NEWS FOR LAWYERS.

It is said that those Eighth-ward liquor-dealers who, because of adverse police reports, have been unable to secure license papers, have employed Mr. GEORGE CURTIS to bring more than a hundred suits against Capt. MILLS for alleged slander. Of course the Police Board will defend in Capt. MILLS' name; and as the Board is soon to hold a purse of marvellous depth, there is no telling what a harvest may be reaped by the gentlemen of the Bar.

THE RECEIPTS.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Excise Board, had received from licenses, at the close yesterday, $573,000. Inspector BARTRAM had passed for action by the Board five thousand eight hundred and twenty indorsed applications for license. He thinks that by Tuesday next, at the next Board meeting, the number may be raised to a round six thousand.

A Lawyer Charged with Pocket-picking.

Yesterday, JAMES T. WILSON, whose name has lately been published in connection with a divorce suit, appeared at Justice CONNOLLY's Court in Fifty-seventh-street, and entered a complaint of larceny against THOMAS J. SNOWELL. The latter, it will be remembered, is the lawyer who procured the decree of divorce between WILSON and his wife, a daughter of Mr. WM. BUSTEED. WILSON's complaint recites that on Friday last, shortly after the case of BUSTEED *vs.* SNOWELL and WILSON had been disposed of by Judge BARNARD, the complainant and SNOWELL went across to Chatham-street to talk the matter over. While standing on the sidewalk, SNOWELL requested his companion to purchase a cigar for him, saying that he would remain where he was and wait for him. WILSON went into a neighboring cigar-store, selected a choice Havanna, and was about to pay for it, when he discovered that a sum of $922 50 in greenbacks which he carried in his vest pocket was missing. He immediately returned to where he had left SNOWELL, but that gentleman was also missing. WILSON charges that SNOWELL picked his pocket of the money, which consisted of nine $100 bills and others of smaller denominations.

During yesterday officers were watching all the outward bound steamers to arrest SNOWELL, but without success.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 26—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Mrs. C. J. Holman, Mrs. Garrett, Miss Lizzie Baxter, Mrs. M. O. Sullivan and child, Mrs. Allan and child, Mrs. A. S. Fry, Mrs. Hale, S. Hitchcock, Miss Ming, of Mobile; Dr. Van Norden and wife, Richard Miller, Dr. J. Abbrathams, Charles R. Hawthorn and lady, T. McNulty and wife, Lewis A. Reeder, Dr. White, George C. Wickware, Mr. Laurie, wife and child, of Cincinnati; John Bratt, Mr. North, of Montreal; John A. Bratt, Mrs. Ingate and two daughters, R. Stedman, Rev. Mr. Keenan, George Perry, Lawrence Kieper, wife and two children, of New-York; J. A. Vega, Joseph Riccondo, Hipnio Cavallos, of London; Jose F. Sanchez, Miss Keenan, Mrs. M. Hollingworth, Miss Macky, of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. Hixon, Gen. J. C. Pinckney, [illegible], Master Stark, Mrs. [illegible], of New-York; [illegible], A. W. Lindsay, C. Stark, Miss Turner, John [illegible], Dr. [illegible] Barton, Dr. Cuppage, A. Ezekiel, Dr. W. [illegible], G. W. Wheeler, Neil Sewell, Clement Sewell, of Providence; [illegible] of Chicago; A. C. Tourtellot, of Providence; A. S. Matheson and son, E. Poynado and wife, [illegible], W. Mence, James Jacobs, Mrs. Osgood and 4 children, Richard Williamson, John Duff, John McKay, Joseph Sherer, John Davis, E. B. Baughen, of Boston, Simon Quinlin, [illegible] of Paris, Tomas de Lucista, of Havana, [illegible], H. Gensell, H. Brady, H. Mr. Valolos, of Havana; [illegible], Adam, Frederick [illegible], James Clarkson, A. Dalmer, Anastacio Alonzo, J. C. Cockson, Mr. John Edwin, Mr. J. Tucker, A. G. Ober, A. P. K. Lafford, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Moravia, for Savannah—J. T. McCarty, Miss Jane Stears, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, Miss Halloran, Capt. George Loring, D. Canfield, Miss Annie Redford, F. A. Robinson, G. Woodford, W. A. Colden, [illegible] and wife, [illegible], Mr. Raffery, Mrs. Halloran, [illegible], Mrs. Halloran, [illegible], Kruder, [illegible], Mrs. M. Mangin, George Robertson, [illegible], John Cain and wife, [illegible], Miss Thompson, Mrs. H. F. Williams, [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Joseph Sarah Wickham, H. W. Charlock and family, Joseph Dupree, Richard Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Penfold, J. R. Henry, H. M. Colen, Miss J. Morris, Lewis Scott, James Madison, Capt. Allen, D. A. Burtiss, and 128 in the steerage.

In steamship H. Livingston, for Savannah—Lieut. F. R. Savage, Lieut. C. B. Anderson, F. P. Robb, P. S. Ybarra, H. Burganer, J. Miller, James Hughes, James Baldwin, S. T. Souder, H. E. Day, Thomas Farmer, N. A. Delaplaine, Mr. Ney, G. S. Owens, A. Fredenheimer, Wm. Patterson, wife, 3 children and servant, Capt. J. F. Smith, Mrs. J. Lancord, S. Levy, wife and two children, Miss M. Levy, H. Levy, W. Monteith, E. Van Valkenberg, J. H. Johnson, A. Gomm, J. Lippman, Col. L. Lambert and lady, J. W. Butler, M. G. Dobbin, Joseph Honneman, Alex. Dunne and wife, W. H. Martin and wife, C. W. Carpenter, William Johnson and wife, George F. Barney, Susan Williamson, Mr. Porter, R. J. Larcombe, O. Ingersoll, L. T. Whitcomb, Mr. Fordham, Master Fordham, James T. Patterson, Mr. Laboytemp, M. Laudeaner, James Clark, J. Dupont, Mr. Dawson, J. K. Bardell, Mr. Hunt, W. H. Smith, Lieut. Baker, C. Miller, and 31 in the steerage.

In steamship Virginia, for Savannah—Miss M. P. Wilson, Thomas Brouse, Gen. George Pomeroy, United States Consul to St. Petersburgh, Charles Warwick, A. W. Hopkins, Greville C. Fryer, Miss Sarah A. Warwick, Señor Domingo Ferrari, Señor Andrew Pla, Miss Isabel S. Warwick, Capt. George Dryvar, A. W. H. Peyton, D. M. Wilson, Miss Warwick, Wm. Buckanan, Mrs. Buckanan, Mrs. Thomas Howard, Alfred Kreissmann, Mrs. Warwick, Miss Campbell, Mr. Kreissmann, Mrs. Kreissmann, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 26—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Jacob Asch, Aug. Schrader, El Bühler, H. Ristow, G. Sturzenegger and wife, W. Helmick and wife, Catherine Braum, S. S. Windrow and wife, E. Christensen, Jules Rendtorff, Maria Franck and child, Glocke Scheyer, Freide Eberty, Lottie Kandnitzky and three children, Sophie Holtz, G. Eckmeyer, O. Patow, Jeil Valentine, Berth Neuberger and wife, Od. Steinfeldt, Auguste Neuberger and two children, H. Sams, Baron Von Konig, Walter Wallis, Joseph Brown, and others in second cabin and steerage.

MAY 26—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Campbell, J. Rawson, wife and three children; Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. M. Sellers, Mary E. Sellers, John Farmer, wife, and nine children; A. M. McLellan and wife, J. B. Gesates, R. J. Ireland, W. T. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Lad, Jno. Grant, J. J. McGurk, J. E. White, James Brown and 5 children, Margaret Petrie, S. McConkey, J. W. Martin, Jno. D. McConnell, P. White, J. Harkins, John Davies, Miss S. Magee, John Duncanson, Mr. Smith.

MAY 26—*In steamship Brasilian, from Liverpool*—Miss P. A. Neale, Miss Kleckett, H. Kickler, F. Pussade, T. Von Hasat, L. de Challemaison, J. Hazan, Mr. Jashary, and 633 in the steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Domingo—Geo. Branford, Miss E. Bradford, Mme. Bourneo, P. Hornaceil, wife, two children and servant, Miss A. Hornaceil, M. Orzag and wife, John Beck, Theo. Brooks, wife, two children and servant, J. Moquet, Chas. Levy, V. Gutiers, F. Brano, F. Goodrich, Mme. and two Misses Gozaega, J. Castro, P. Acosnelo, Mme. S. Dufourcy, A. De Salas, J. Vidal, J. Coursona.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	4 31	Sun sets......	7 21	Moon sets....	3 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	5 28	Gov. Island.	6 07	Hell Gate.....	8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Moravia, [illegible]; Virginia, [illegible], Savannah, [illegible]; [illegible] Livingston, [illegible], Savannah, [illegible]; [illegible], Charleston, [illegible]; [illegible] Liverpool, [illegible]; City of New-York, [illegible], Liverpool; [illegible]; [illegible], Boston, [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] Cromwell & Co.; [illegible]

Julia Baye, (Prus.) Schultz, Cork, via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Janie Nicholas, Nichols, [illegible], J. F. Harvey.

Brigs Marsella, (Br.,) [illegible], Ponce, T. & B. Webster; Sitka, Bruster, [illegible], L. Talbot & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Doyle, Cow Bay, C. B., [illegible] Wolf & Co.; Nosh, (Br.,) McBride, Cow Bay, [illegible]; Anna, (Prus.) Brock, Dundee, [illegible] Wolf (Dutch); Cayos, Thomas, [illegible]; Thomas, Dowle & Co.; [illegible]; [illegible]

[illegible] Mary, Weeks, Jacksonville, Smith & Co.; [illegible]; Virginia [illegible], [illegible], Brown, Philadelphia, [illegible]; [illegible] Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah Mineola, Wheeler, New-Haven, H. D. Stannard; Thos. Jefferson, Phillips, Norfolk, T. H. Chase & Co.; Franklin Belle, Brewster, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes; Exemplar, (Br.,) Barker, Londonderry, N. J., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Dana, Gilman, Cornell, Boston; [illegible] Lewis & Co.; [illegible] Perkins, St. Pierre, Mart.; [illegible]; Geo. Darby, Snow, Cow Bay, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gertrude, (Br.,) Pearce, Harbor Island, J. Evans; Julia A. Baker, Nunan, J. Evans.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg May 12 at 7 A. M., Southampton 15th, at 11:15 P. M., with mdse. and 441 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. May [illegible] Cuxhaven, passed steamship [illegible]; Dungeness, the Hamb. bark Chasse, bound W.; Hamb. brig Carl, bound W.; 18th, lat. [illegible], steamship Hermann. 20th, lat. [illegible], Brem. ship Admiral, bound W.; 23th, lat. [illegible] steamer [illegible]; steamship Ericsson.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen May 12, and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 599 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced during the greater part of the passage light variable winds and fine weather. The Hamburg steamship Allemania and Brem. steamship Hermann arrived at Cowes on the 15th, the former at 1 P. M. and the latter at 9 P. M. 24th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a Brem. bark, steg. westward. [illegible] Br. steamship Brasilian, steg. westward.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Shelling, St. Jago de Cuba May 19, with sugar and passengers to Wayden & Co. May 22, off Inagua, spoke brig Lydia H. Cole, hence for St. Jago. May 24, lat. 33 14, lon. 76 32, spoke bark Abby Craig, for Liverpool.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.) Laird, Glasgow May 12, with mdse. and 424 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. May 24, lat. 41, lon. 62, passed a bark bound W., showing 54 pendant, Nos. 4262.

Steamship Brasilian, (Br.,) Glover, Liverpool May 12, with mdse. and 667 passengers to Nesmith & Sons.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 38 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Bourneuf, Dugan, Manila Feb. 14, with hemp and sugar to Francis Hathaway. Passed Angier Feb. 22, Java Head 27th, April 4, off Cape Good Hope, spoke Br. ship Queen of the Age, from Hong Kong for London; crossed the equator April 29.

Ship Lisbon, Curtis, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to order. Bark Hydraulic, for Falmouth, and brig Star, for Boston, sailed the same day.

Bark P. C. Warwick, (Chesterton), Rio Janeiro April [illegible], with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Sid. in co. with bark Agnes and brig Red Wing, for Baltimore. The bark Agnes and brig Heiress, for Baltimore, brig Chowan, for New-York, and bark Sea Eagle, for Philadelphia, sailed a few ds. previously. Died on board the P. C. Warwick, April 22, Willie, son of Wm. and Anna Flora, of Baltimore, aged 4 years and 3 months; was buried at sea.

Bark F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) D'Ladaro, Messina 38 ds., passed Gibraltar April 14, with fruit to order.

Bark Vesuvius, (of Dundee,) Dion, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Monkchester, (of Shields,) Glover, Yokohama Jan. 13, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 30, St. Helena April 12; Feb. 13, in the Java Sea, saw ship Bengal bound S.; 27th, lat. 18 S., lon. 93 E., spoke ship Horatio, from Foo Chow for New-York; March 31, lat. 27 48, lon. 32 40 E., ship Dunmore, from Bombay for Liverpool.

Bark C. V. [illegible]not, (of Bath,) Rogers, St. Jago, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to master. Had been 7 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. N. E. and N. W. winds.

Bark Cuba, (Brem.,) Ruyter, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar to H. Barnstoff & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Helen Augusta, (of Turks Island,) Wilson, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood to H. Murray, Jr. Sld. in co. with brig Ellen Constance, Parker, for New-York. Left brig Afton, Elliott, for Boston, 13th inst.

Bark Greyhound, Yates, Gaboon River, W. C. A., [illegible] ds., with palm oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no vessels.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Penney, Havre [illegible] ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to H. De J. U. Brookman.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Connell, Buenos Ayres April 4, with hides and wool to Walsh & Carver. Had heavy N. W. gales the last 6 ds.; been 10 ds. N. of lat. 33 N.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Zara May 5, with sugar to J. J. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Brazilian, for New-York.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Damarsota,) Steele, Bermuda 11 ds., with produce to J. N. Harvey. 18th inst., had a heavy N. W. gale, during which the vessel sprung a leak; was obliged to throw overboard deck-load; has now 2½ feet of water in the hold.

Brig San Antonio, Davis, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to A. Abbott. Been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. N. W. winds.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbadoes,) Crowell, Aguadilla, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. S. Smith. In Mona Passage, saw brig Milwaukee, for New-York. Schr. J. H. Woodhouse sailed 3 ds. previous for New-York.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Matanzas 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Eliza & Catharine, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Kelly, Eleuthera 5 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left no vessels.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Adams, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Island Home, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. A. Hamlin, Wyants, Elizabethport, for Halloway, Ms.

Schr. Caleb Stetson, Somers, Cedar Keys, Fla., 15 ds., with cedar timber to master.

Schr. Northern Light, Buckman, Bath, with lumber for Millville, N. J.

Schr. H. P. Brainerd, Miller, Portland, Conn., for Rondout.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Poughkeepsie, for Norwich.

Schr. May Queen, (Br.,) Barnett, Bermuda 14 ds., with produce to McCoil & Frith.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, (Br.,) Gould, Cornwallis 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Advance, Layton, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Augusta, Birch, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Olive Avery, Parker, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. F. Collin, Wass, Addison, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. Truman, Slocumb, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Baker, Philadelphia, for Providence.

[illegible]

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Dublin, City of New-York, Montezuma, Bavaria, Virginia, Bremen, Evening Star, George Cromwell, H. Livingston, Missouri, Saragossa, Moravia, Niagara, Baltaras.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—Br. bark, steering E. S. E., May 22, lat. 37 N., lon. 72 30.

Faculty—Br. schr., steering S. E., May 22, lat. 36 48, lon. 73 50.

Greyhound—bark, was passed, May 18, lat. 23 N., lon. 71 30 W.

Ocean Star—brig, from New-York for Cienfuegos, May 18, lat. 36 10 N., lon. 69 30 W.

Union—brig, from Texas for New-York, May 16, lat. 27 58, lon. 80 7.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, April 15, U. S. steamers Shamocken, Crosby; Shenandoah, Goldsborough; ships C. M. White, Griffin, for Callao; Corinna, Bogart, do.; Aryzia, Delano, do.; W. B. Dinsmore, Freeman, do.; Gray Eagle, Cheesbury, for Philadelphia; barks Deborah Pennell, Deming, for Callao; Campanero, for New-York; brigs Eagle, Terry, for Baltimore; Sophronia, Warren, for New-York.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 9, brigs Fawn, for New-York next day, and Alma, for do. in 4 ds.; C. M. Reynolds and Isola, disctg.; schr. Telegraph, for Norwich in 3 ds., and schr. Bagaduce, just arr.

At St. Jago de Cuba, May 3, bark Morning Star, for New-York next day; Norw. ship Phelotre and bark Alliance, for do. in 7 ds.; schrs. A. L. Johnson, J. L. Davis and J. M. Caldwell, ldg. for do.

At Remedios, May 8, bark Eureka, for New-York in 7 days.

[LATEST PER AMERICA.]

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Arr. Mandalle, from Galveston, and Caroline Magnus, from Mobile.

The Hamburg steamer Allemania arrived at Cowes on Tuesday the 15th inst., at 12:30 P. M., and the Bremen steamer Hermann, at 9:30 P. M.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 243, May 26, 1866.
52, 7, 10, 65, 47, 70, 34, 51, 57, 37, 12, 36, 39.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 250, May 26, 1866.
54, 27, 22, 10, 48, 74, 3, 61, 20, 8, 67, 51, 31.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 249, May 26, 1866.
1, 28, 70, 3, 66, 35, 73, 51, 17, 61, 13, 67, 37.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 250, May 26, 1866.
77, 23, 34, 56, 26, 21, 1, 51, 29, 67, 9, 58, 27.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Prizes paid in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold, information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized Lotteries; information given and circulars sent. G. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 119 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and fancy stationery.